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C. O. BRIGHAM, Editor.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1872. NO. 24

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Washington, August 20th, evening. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Rev. John Vannote, Hon. J. S. Rutan.

At Greensburg, August 20th. Mr. Haines.

At Titusville, August 22d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Oil City, August 23d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Franklin, August 24th. Messrs Ketchum and Haines.

FIRST EDITION.

A FIRST RATE SPEECH.

The Issue Calmly and Forcibly Stated.

Hon. G. F. Hoar, at Worcester, Mass., August 13, 1872.

Few speeches have came under our observation better entitled to be described as "first rate" than that made by the Hon. G. F. Hoar, at Worcester, Mass., on the 13th instant. In the beginning he said:

I cannot describe to you the sense of infinite longing with which, as the session of Congress wore away, I looked forward to a return to my home, to the practice of my profession, and the society of my children, hoping that I might leave to others the duties, the labors, the honors and the prizes of the campaign. But the occasion does not permit any man who loves the republic or is under any weight of obligation to the great party that saved and purified it, to consider any other question than how he may best serve their cause. This is the first Presidential election in which every grown man in the republic has been entitled to take a part. It is the first since 1860 in which every State may take a share. The process of re-toration, not too long delayed for the safety of the republic, is at last complete. Every State is in its place, every Senator's chair is full, every district enjoys its rightful representation. Is there peace? Is there union? The flag with its thirty-seven stars floats over every sea and is honored in every land. The most powerful and proudest monarchy of the West, for the first time in her history, has apologized for a great wrong, and a tribunal now sits by the shores of the beautiful and classic lake of Geneva, before which we are holding her as a defendant to make atonement for her offense. In the East, Japan, a nation equal in population to our own, has aroused by the sound of our mighty footsteps from her barbarous sleep of ages, sits docile at our feet, learning civilization, manners, law, religion.

It is a time also of general prosperity. In spite of the war, in spite of the loss from the estimate of the value of the slaves, the valuation of the wealth of the South of 1870 has increased from sixteen thousand millions to twenty-nine thousand millions of dollars in ten years. The manufactures of the country have increased in ten years from $1,885,861,676 to $4,300,362,032. Of this our own State and county have their full share. Nor, in these days of holding times, has the legislation of the general government been guided by hatred or jealousy toward you, but every regulation of finance, tariff, currency, taxation, has been in accordance with your general views and under the direction of your own chosen and trusted statesmen. I believe that no great industry of Massachusetts, or of Worchester has reason to complain of any recent legislation. Better than the statistics of wealth are the statistics of manhood. Every slave has become a freeman, every freeman a citizen, every citizen has become a voter. And all this sunshine that has come like a cloud which rises like an exhalation of blood where the rebellion lately went down. I shall speak of it hereafter in the recognition of things two great parties and a little one present themselves. They ask you to choose between Grant and Greeley; between Wilson and Brown; between the candidates of the Republicans every where and the candidates of the Democracy, as well. What is the issue for the hour? To which shall we give our confidence? Now it is not merely which makes the best promises, but which shall be trusted to keep them—which has done most for us these days of blessings—which will do most to continue them? I will detain you for a few moments only while I ask you to consider whether the promises made in the Chicago platform of 1868 have been kept by the Republican party beyond even their own expectations. The Chicago platform of 1868 consisted of fourteen resolutions, declaring a policy in regard to six principal subjects: 1. Equal rights and equal suffrage; 2. Payment of the public debt; 3. Reduction of taxation; 4. Honesty and economy of administration; 5. Encouraging emigration, especially opposition to the doctrine of European governments that once a subject always a subject; 6. Amnesty. Now I submit to you, fellow-citizens, without fear of contradiction, that in regard to each of these things and only has the Republican party accomplished more than four years ago any of us dared to hope, but it has accomplished more than any of the other eighteen years that we ever tried to do. In these great particulars it will stand out conspicuous and illustrious, a mighty landmark in history. I repeat, not only has the Republican party more than kept its pledges on all these great heads of legislation, each one as important as any ever dealt with by any administration before, but it has accomplished in regard to each more than any other administration, or any other government on earth, ever hoped or tried to do.

As to equal suffrage, he said:

What government or administration ever bowed on such a level precipice as the Fifteenth amendment?—the last of the three great amendments to our Constitution, standing our brilliant and conspicuous in our history, and which have been well compared to three blazing stars in the belt of Orion which give glory and splendor to the skies. You will, I am sure, agree with me that no other government has ever bestowed on mankind a boon like that.

On the points of the payment of the public debt, economy of administration and reduction of taxation, he presented the figures of Mr. Bowen, which our readers are doubtless familiar. On the fifth point, he said:

The claim to hold their subjects to perpetual allegiance, so long and justly discussed, which European sovereigns have so strenuously maintained, has at last been yielded to the peaceful diplomacy of General Grant. The American citizen of German or of British birth is hereafter to be subjected to no other claim than those of his adopted country. Here, too, is an achievement better than we were promised, which no other government and no other administration can match. The removal of this old chim of despotism, which existed at the war of 1812 and broke down, would in any other time have been enough of itself to have given renown to an administration; but the brilliancy of this exploit is hardly noticed amid the splendors of that of Grant.

So, too, in the matter of amnesty has the administration not only exceeded the promises of the platform, but exhibited a clemency unparalleled in history. This is a matter much misunderstood, and I will explain it briefly. Many people suppose that these numbers of the rebels are still disfranchised. The fact is otherwise. The elective franchise has been restored to every person within the government, notwithstanding his share in the rebellion. But the Constitution makes, as it ought, certain provisions as to qualification for office. It provides that no person under twenty-one shall hold office; that none under twenty-five be a Representative; none under thirty a Senator, and no man of foreign birth or under thirty-five be President. State constitutions and statutes contain many like provisions for the public safety. So the Fourteenth amendment declares that persons who had taken an oath to support the Constitution and thereafter taken part in the rebellion shall not hold office unless their disabilities are removed by Congress by a two-thirds vote. The offense supposes the addition of perjury to treason. Even then the exclusion from office is not absolute, but the party has only to satisfy Congress that he has changed his mind. So generous has Congress been that there is no instance of the refusal of the prayer of any person who has asked relief. Many thousands have been pardoned by name, and, in the last session, Congress passed a law removing the disabilities of all but a few individuals who had held seats in two congresses and left them to take part in the rebellion. England has always brought her rebels to the block or the gallows. You know the bloody fate of the unhappy but brave communists. The forces of our revolution were exiled to foreign lands and their estates confiscated. General Grant gave orders to our officers abroad, if any native exiled rebel, found wandering and destitute in foreign lands, desired to return, to bring him home at the public charge. Surely here, too, no administration or government in history ever equalled in clemency that of General Grant. Such is the record of the past three years. So serene the present, so fair the great captain who saved her in war.

Mr. Hoar arraigned Mr. Greeley as being unfit for the great office for which he is nominated by his declared opinions; convicting him of disloyalty to the idea of the republic in the two great cardinal points of the right to put down rebellion and the equal rights of the citizen; unfit by timidity and want of judgment, as shown by his conduct in great public exigencies; unfit as shown by his changing his opinions for the care of the Presidency; unfit as easily affected in his public conduct by low personal considerations, and unfit for it as totally unable to form sound judgments as to character, and to discriminate between good men and bad.

"I have no desire to undervalue Mr. Greeley," he said. "He is entitled to the credit of having established and built up a large influential New York newspaper, a difficult work, requiring extraordinary business qualities. He has edited it ably, and has shown himself to be a man of generous sympathies. But we are not now seeking for a man to build up a newspaper establishment. [Applause.] We are looking for a man to be President of the United States; for the constitutional head of our armies in war; a man to suggest and execute great measures, and to select the men who are to administer the executive department of the government in peace."

After presenting the evidence on which the charges against Mr. Greeley are based, Mr. Hoar answered the personal calumny directed against the President. He said: "Of course I cannot say whether in former years, in periods of discouragement and distress, he ever yielded to temptation. If he ever did, I honor the will that shook off such a habit and made him what he is. This thing I do know, that having seen General Grant personally, in business and in society, daytime and evening, having known intimately many persons who are his intimate friends, including several members of his Cabinet, seeing constantly members of Congress, both friend and foe, I never heard any such charge from any one of them, and I do not think any one of them ever entertained such a belief. A constant attendant at church, always ready and constant at business, receiving at all hours of the day and evening, when driving out in society accompanied always by wife and children, it is simply impossible the thing can be true." He then quoted from a speech by the Hon Mr. Burchard, a near neighbor of Grant's at Galena, addressed to a gathering of men who were also neighbors of the President, in which the speaker said: "I know that General Grant is not a drunkard; I never saw him take a drink of liquor—never met a man that would say that General Grant was in the habit of drinking spirituous liquors. It is a preposterous charge and a foul slander."

On the subject of the Vice Presidency he compared the lives and records of the two candidates. Mr. Wilson's name was received with a degree of enthusiasm that was exceedingly flattering in view of the quiet tone of the meeting, and the recital of his noble services in behalf of the volunteer soldiery and the freedmen excited frequent applause.

In speaking of Mr. Sumner Mr. Hoar said: "I do not forget that in all this I am compelled to differ with one with whom for my whole political life hitherto it has been my pleasure to agree on all questions of national policy. I would not speak of him otherwise than with honor. The habits of a lifetime are too strong. I cannot name in public life the name of Charles Sumner and words of eulogy not spring unbidden to the lips. A man who loves brave, persistent, honest advocate of liberty. He has stood on a lofty height. He never has appealed to a mean motive in the people, guided by one himself. But we cannot give up our judgment even to his. If there is any one lesson to be learned from his life it is the lesson of independence. Woe to that people who in grave public emergencies trusts to any judgment but its own."

In conclusion Mr. Hoar disposed of the claim that the coalition means reconciliation. Speaking of the position of the Democracy at the South he said: "To whom are these men hostile? Not to General Grant, whom they hate him because he saved the republic. They hate him because he put down the Ku-Klux Klan, although in both he but did his duty to his country, and executed the will of the people. Not to you or me. Their speech and their presses are filled with expressions of hatred to us. Not to the loyal men of the South, not to the loyal emigrant from the North. For them they have the Ku-Klux Klan. Not content by Mr. Greeley's friend *Enquirer* has declared, since Mr. Sumner's letter, that the people of the South despise Charles Sumner as they despise you. They may be reconciled to Horace Greeley, the man who believed in the right of secession under the Constitution, the man who, while not paying for the slaves, the man who bailed Jeff Davis, the man who is for leaving the civil rights of the colored man to be determined by the dominant race.

We offered them reconciliation in 1860. They had only to submit quietly to an election under the Constitution by a majority in the whole American people. We offered them reconciliation in 1865. They had only to let men live and labor in their dwellings. They now impose as a condition of reconciliation, that we shall let them select our candidate for the Presidency.

Throughout his speech Mr. Hoar held the closest attention of his immense audience, and the hearty cheers as the meeting broke up attested the spirit in which his address had been received.

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS.

What Charles O'Conor Thinks of the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Charles O'Conor was interviewed yesterday, but refused to state whether he would accept the nomination of the Louisville Convention, if tendered, or not. He said he should vote for the nominees. He said: "In the present status of political parties, it is curious how little pretense even there is to having any principles on either side. Until, then, I can understand what the promises of 1868 have not been kept? I think the promises made in the Chicago platform of 1868 have been kept by the Republican party beyond even their own expectations. The Chicago platform of 1868 consisted of fourteen resolutions, declaring a policy in regard to six principal subjects: 1. Equal rights and equal suffrage; 2. Payment of the public debt; 3. Reduction of taxation; 4. Honesty and economy of administration; 5. Encouraging emigration, especially opposition to the doctrine of European governments that once a subject always a subject; 6. Amnesty. Now I submit to you, fellow-citizens, without fear of contradiction, that in regard to each of these things and only has the Republican party accomplished more than four years ago any of us dared to hope, but it has accomplished more than any other administration ever did, or ever tried to do. In these great particulars it will stand out conspicuous and illustrious, a mighty landmark in history. I repeat, not only has the Republican party more than kept its pledges on all these great heads of legislation, each one as important as any ever dealt with by any administration before, but it has accomplished in regard to each more than any other administration, or any other government on earth, ever hoped or tried to do.

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Throughout his speech Mr. Hoar held the closest attention of his immense audience, and the hearty cheers as the meeting broke up attested the spirit in which his address had been received.

Well Known Gambler Shot.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Between eight and nine o'clock to-night a young man named Lucien F. Bramhall, formerly of St. Clairsville, Ohio, went into the gambling house of Henry Perrett, one of the best known sporting men in the country, and commenced to create a disturbance. Perrett induced him to leave the house and walked with him to the St. Louis billiard hall, where, without any provocation, as alleged, he drew a pistol and shot Perrett in the face, inflicting a severe and perhaps dangerous wound. Bramhall has been here two or three months, carousing and gambling, and is said to have run through with five or six thousand dollars, which was given him by his father to engage in some enterprise at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He was arrested.

Sage Thunder.

The sheet iron business behind the scenes of a theater is about to receive a shock from which it ny never recover, and the stage thunder, the accompaniment to gore, or Vicker, of Chicago, will remove this fruitful cause of laughter in the wrong places, by a new contrivance, which he has introduced into his new theater. He has an electric battery of twenty thunderboy power under the stage, which lights the seven hundred burners in the house in an instant and extinguishes them as instantaneously. It bears a very fine gradation in each burner to a white heat the moment the current is turned, and hence the magnificent burst of dinner. The same instrument also produces rear lightning and genuine thunder when it is needed behind the scenes. The only fear that attaches to the improvement in stage business is, that it may supersede for the "blood and thunder" drama, of which we have an overstock, and Mr. Vicker must be careful that while he advances in one direction he does not degrade the profession in another. Thunder-storms on the stage were never popular with the best people.

Ghosts in Court.

Ghosts have received legal recognition in England. One James Allen sued an old man named Armstrong for leaving his services without giving notice, and Armstrong pleaded in defense that he was so troubled by ghosts at Allen's house that he could not remain. He said that at night things rattled in the kitchen so that the house was nearly thrown down; he "heard and saw noises;" heavy things rolled over and crushed him in his bed, and a white woman came and scared him nearly to death. The old man evidently had the utmost faith in the reality of these supernatural visitations he described, and the court ruled that he was justified in leaving under the circumstances, ordering him to be discharged from custody, but to be paid for the time he had actually served. So it has been legally decided that the undesired presence of ghosts in a house is a sufficient reason for voiding a contract.

The Tale of an Elevator.

A young couple from the backwoods of Tennesee, upon their bridal tour, registered their names at the Maxwell House in Nashville a few days since. Neither of them had ever been in town before, and, being rather fatigued by night-seeing, agreed to remain until an early hour, were shown into the elevator, being left alone for a moment while the servant went for matches. They, in their innocence, taking the elevator for a sleeping apartment, set to work in disrobing, and having nearly "shucked" themselves before the servant's return, he found them expressing their disgust at the closeness of the room, and the "funny little beds" it contained.

A LOSO list of curious curatives is given by a writer in a late number of *Chambers' Journal*. Paracelsus made a compound of human fat and blood, mummy, oil of roses, oil of linseed, and moss from the skull of a healthy man who had been killed. This was warranted to cure all wounds, provided it was applied to the weapon that caused them. Fresh moss from a man who suffered from severe sickness were sent to bury their children alive, at one time, so as to get rid of desease and daughters together. There was a time when snails, lizards, spiders, and ants were prescribed. Edmund Burke's one specific was hot water. When sick he would drink four or five quarts a day. Sydney Smith also believed in a similar remedy, the only difference being that he preferred it externally. He had hollow tins, which could be filled with with boiling water and fitted on the neck, shoulder, stomach and feet.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Riots at Belfast—Serious Aspect of Affairs.

LONDON, August 19.—The riots in Belfast are not yet thoroughly suppressed. The Mayor and magistrates of the city have issued a proclamation warning the rioters to disperse under the severest penalties for a continuance of the disorders. The arrests thus far, in proportion to the numbers engaged and the casualties, have been remarkably few. In the hospitals are many victims of the riots, quite a number of whom bear sword cuts and bullet wounds.

A correspondent telegraphs from Belfast this morning that fighting continued last night, and that stones fell in the streets like hail.

LONDON, August 19.—Dispatches just received from Dublin, dated to-day, convey later news from Belfast. The rioting still goes on. Four persons were killed in the streets this morning. Peaceably disposed citizens of Belfast are greatly dissatisfied at the want of vigor evinced by the authorities in suppressing the riots. Ruffians with pistols in their hands stalk through the city, and whole sections are now given up to the rioters.

Fresh Outbreak in Spain Threatened.

MADRID, August 19.—Reports are current here that the Minister and other high officials have received warning of a fresh outbreak to be attempted shortly by the partisans of ex-Queen Isabella, and that the occasion will be seized upon by the Carlists to renew their attacks. It is certain that fears of a new movement of some kind is entertained, and that active preparations to meet it are in progress.

A telegram from Pampeluna gives an account of a local disturbance there on Saturday between the Carlists and Liberals, during which the Mayor of the city, in interfering to prevent a breach of the peace, was himself hit by one of the Carlists, who was promptly arrested. Subsequently some Carlists engaged in the affray attempted to assassinate the Mayor. Several shots were fired at him, but without effect. The police, coming to the rescue of the Mayor, captured three of the would-be assassins, who are now in custody awaiting an examination.

The Geneva Board of Arbitration.

GENEVA, August 19.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and adjourned at half past four P. M. Sir Roundell Palmer was not present. The speeches of counsel have been printed. It is expected that information of the proceedings of the Board will soon be communicated to the press.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 19.—The steamships Olympia and Abyssinia have arrived from New York.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—The Adriatic, Holland, Idaho and Thuringia have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 19, 9 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝a 93; for account 92⅝a93. United States Bonds—5-20's of '62, 92⅞; 5-20's of '65, 93¼; 5-20's of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88.

FRANKFORT, August 19.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, August 19.—Rentes 55 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Noon—Cotton quiet; upland 9¼a9⅝d; Orleans 10½d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Afternoon—Cotton quiet. California white wheat 12s; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Mess pork 47s 6d. Cheese 54s. Cumberland middles 33s; short middles 36s.

ANTWERP, August 19.—Petroleum—refined, 45½ francs.

STATE POLITICS.

Greeley Meeting In Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESSON, PA., August 19, 1872.

The Greeley animal exhibited here to-night. Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of county committee fame, was called to the chair, and proceeded to honor in a prepared speech; the platitudes of which fell exceedingly flat. Mr. Crumrine was assisted in his arduous duties by all the degenerate sons of Ham which flanked the such deluded Republicans as could be mustered in the county. The audience was composed of Democrats and straight-out Republicans. The Democrats went to the fort and the Republicans to see the fun. Doctor LeMoyne, was the first speaker. His speech, illogical as it was, afforded the Democracy any consolation, they have attained one of the beatitudes, "blessed are they who expect little, for they shall not be disappointed." Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., of your city, also made a speech. If the Greeley movement amounts to as much as the smoke, the sage, &c., can resume control of the paper which is not an organ immediately after November.

Republicans of Old Fayette Awaking.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA., August 19, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the Dearborn school house on Saturday evening. This was the first meeting held in the county this campaign, and the spirit of the "Mountain boys" are awake to the interest of their country. A Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club was organized. George Dull, Esq., was chosen President. Speeches were made by Elijah Kooser, Jesse Dile, J. M. Seneff, J. F. Campbell, J. S. Murry, William Ott, Isaac Thinker, Jr., and Thomas Hagan. Mr. Seneff, William Walter and W. D. Rogers, were elected Vice Presidents, and E. S. Harbaugh, Secretary. A Vigilance Committee, of one from every school district in the county, was appointed by the President. Addresses were delivered, among others, by Mr. James McCurdy, who has been a life-long Democrat. You may look for a good report from this part of old Fayette in October and November. Hold another meeting in this place on Saturday evening, August 31st, 1872. Able speakers will be present and address the meeting.

G. W. C.

W. J. Purman, Esq., well known as a former citizen of Clinton county, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Florida.

Wayne has been regarded as the banner country of the Liberals. Their organ, the *Herald*, says of the recent attempt to get up a pandemonium demonstration: "We have freely published such original documents as the 'Liberal managers have desired should see the light. Yet the Anti-Republican meeting, held Thursday evening of last week, after a fortnight's notice, is a mortifying commentary on the public sentiment. The press-since the attendance numbered exactly four persons (whose names we are considerate enough to withhold), and the exercises were conducted on the court house steps, in the dark. Various explanations are given of the cause of this fiasco, some of the more knowing ones concerned in the movement, whisper that there is a screw loose in the matter of its membership and unfurnished rewards. A second attempt was equally disastrous, a "show" unluckily leaving the meeting without speakers, officers or audience.

The Republicans of Susquehanna county have nominated the Hon. L. D. Shoemaker for re-election to Congress, and fully indorsed his record during the past two years in that body.

The West Chester *Republican* notes that Dr. J. B. Wood, and Samuel J. Parker, of that place, "who were disposed to support Horace Greeley for President, have concluded that they cannot and he cannot be elected, if they were voting into, and have therefore joined the Grant and Wilson club in this borough, and paid in their subscriptions. Both of these gentlemen were original Republicans, and possess considerable personal influence."

The Labor Reformers of Schuylkill county have nominated Hon. John W. Killinger for Congress. Mr. Killinger will also receive the Republican nomination and will be elected. The Reformers nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria county, for President Judge.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The English Cricket Club has arrived at Quebec and will commence playing this week.

The steamers Canada and City of Montreal, from Liverpool, and Mazeppa, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New York yesterday. The Samaria, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston.

A wealthy widow named Rosen, aged sixty-five, jumped into Chicago, who recently arrived from Europe, left a friend's house, in New York, last Thursday, and has not since been heard of. Foul play is suspected.

General Joseph R. Hawley arrived at New York yesterday from Europe.

Two hundred feet of the Montgomery street causeway, in Jersey City, sunk yesterday morning. Loss $200,000.

The first invoice of new crop South Carolina rice was received at New York yesterday, being the earliest consignment ever made.

The Louisville (Ky.) Presbytery meets to-day to try Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson on charges based on the scandal in which he was recently involved.

The races over the Cold Spring course at Milwaukee, commence to-day. On Friday Goldsmith Maid and Lucy trot for a purse of $5,000.

Ike Taylor, city treasurer of Cairo, Ill., a son of Colonel S. Stuart Taylor, died suddenly this afternoon of congestion of the brain.

H. C. Pickard, Jr., was shot and killed in a row with negroes at Wilber's store, West Feliciana parish, La., on Saturday.

Corporal Edwards, of Company M, Fifth cavalry, and his horse, were killed by lightning, near San Carlos, Arizona, last Saturday.

Prince Augustus, of Saxe Coburg, arrived yesterday at New York in the steamer North America from Rio.

Mrs. McIlrose, who lived in Chicago, took poison on Sunday night and died yesterday. Domestic difficulty is said to have been the cause of the act.

A fire at Englewood, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, on Sunday night, destroyed four dwellings. Loss about $10,000. No insurance.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Interesting Letter to His Brother, in Canada.

TORONTO, ONT., August 19.—The following is Dr. Livingstone's letter to his brother, in Canada:

UJIJI, November 16, 1871.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I received your welcome letter in February last, written when cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation I had that a cable had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic. Very few letters have reached me for years, in consequence my friends speculating where I should come out, on the west coast, down the Nile, or elsewhere. The watershed is a broad upland between 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the sea, and some seventy miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise thereon are almost innumerable. It would take part of a man's life time to count them. One part, sixty-four miles of latitude, gave thirty-two springs from calf to waist deep, or one spring for every two miles. A birds eye view of them would be like vegetation of frost on window panes. To ascertain that all of these fountains united with four great rivers in the upper part of the Nile valley was a work of time and much travel, and many a weary foot I trod before light dawned on the ancient problem. If I had left off at the end of two years, for which my bare expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguese, who, in their three slavery visits to Cazembe, asked for ivory, and slaves and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned till I was really ashamed and almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus. I went forward, backward and sideways, feeling my way every step of the way. I was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran if there was no traffic? Ptolemy's idea that the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins as the river Chambeze, which flows into the great lake Bangweolo. On leaving it in issues as Lualaba from Chambeze to Luapula, and that enters lake Moero. Coming out of it the name Lualaba is resumed, and it flows into a third lake, Kamolondo, which receives one of the four large drains mentioned above. It then flows on, and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Congo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be waded at any part or at any time of the year. Far down the valley it receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned, the Lookie, at Lomame, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins the Central Lualaba. We have then only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley, that is, Tanganyika and Albert Lakes, which are found to be 2,700 feet deep. If you want to be red nitic, lacrusting river. These two form the eastern line, the Lualaba, which I call Webb, which flows into Albert Nyanza, nearly as deep as it is by 2,000 feet in the second century of our era. After the Lamame enters the Lin or Lomame, it forms great lake in the central line of drainage is found; but this I have not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains. At the Lomame I was about the great central line goes down into large, reedy lakes, possibly those reported to Nero's centurion, and those Ptolemy mentioned as being in the north, which Speke and Grant and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile's source.

The lakes mentioned in the central line of drainage are by no means small. Lake Bangweolo, at the lowest estimate, is 70 miles long, and I tried to ascertain its measure its breadth exactly. The first stage was to an inhabited island, twenty-four miles; the second stage could be seen from the island, over the tops of trees upon it evidently lifted up by mirage, the third stage, the mainland, twenty-four miles beyond, but my canoe men had stolen the canoe, and they got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit and fled to their own southern home. I had only my coverlet left to hire another craft, and the lake being four hundred feet deep, very rough and dangerous, I gave in and went back, but I believe the breadth to be between six hundred and seven hundred miles. Bangweolo, Moero and Kamolondo lie looking one another in the face. Lake Lincoln, one of Ptolemy's. The other is Tanganyika, which I found steadily flowing to the north. This journey, though unsuccessful, has gleaned their geography from men who witnessed this very region. The reason why his genuine memoirs are destroyed, some pieces being carried a quarter of a mile. The engine house was completely demolished; the main building was not badly injured. The loss will probably amount to $8,000.

The Mississippi River Tragedy—Farther Particulars

MEMPHIS, August 19.—The remainder of the crew of the steamer Helen Brooke and the trading boat have arrived here. They state that after the explosion of Joe Pat the party returned to the boat, cut her loose, and as she floated down they robbed the party of everything they had, including some three hundred dollars in money. They were then put ashore in the woods. One of the ladies Mrs. Baldman had three small children, and with fright, fatigue and exposure they suffered severely before they could find food or shelter. But they were only too glad to escape with their lives, as Downing's party, after breaking into the liquor room, became very drunk, and threatened to kill the entire party. The two negroes who rowed them over the river have been arrested, but Downing, Trumbull and Hans, who they say forced them to do it, have not been heard from.

Fatal Result of a Railroad Casualty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., August 19, 1872.

John King, who walked off the Atlantic and Great Western train, Sunday morning, near Potter Station, north of Urbana, died this morning. He leaves a wife and three children at Springfield, Ohio, where he was connected with Whiteley's Machine Company. He had been away some six months, and was on his way home from Boston.

Boiler Explosion—Four Men Seriously Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 19.—An upright boiler in McDonald's forge and rolling mill exploded this forenoon, terribly scalding Mike McVay, a workman, and severely scalding the and otherwise severely injuring Charles H. Simpson, the engineer, John Rieser, and a man named Kelley. The boiler had only been in operation nine weeks, and but a moment before the explosion the engineer tested the water gauge and found it all right.

Mace and O'Baldwin to Fight in West Virginia.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A Philadelphia dispatch says the Mace-O'Baldwin fight will take place on Wednesday in West Virginia. The locality will be determined to-night.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Caldwell's Majority Swelling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Official returns from eighty-four counties in North Carolina give Caldwell two thousand six hundred and seventy-three majority.

Steam Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed and Another Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WINNAMAC, IND., August 19, 1872.

About eight o'clock this morning the boilers of the flouring mill owned by W. C. Barnett & Son, at this place, exploded, instantly killing James Coultes, the engineer. A son-in-law of Mr. Coultes, in the engine house at the time, was carried some fifty feet by the force of the explosion, alighting near the railroad track, breaking his

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

THE Republicans of Westmoreland county will hold a mass meeting this afternoon and evening, at Greensburg, to be addressed by Hon. JOHN SCOTT, Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN, W. T. HAINES, Esq., and others.

THE Springfield *Republican*, one of GREELEY'S and SUMNER'S warmest supporters, frankly admits that nobody of "a fair disposition" can deny that President GRANT has decidedly the best of SUMNER in the "petty charges" which the latter brought against him. It is to be hoped the *Tribune* and other lesser Confederate journals will have the decency to heed the rebuke thus administered, and profit by it accordingly.

THE forthcoming convention of Union soldiers and sailors in this city continues to trouble the souls of the coalitionists beyond measure. "Commend us," exclaims the leading GREELEY organ of the West—which recently likened the proposed gathering of Union prisoners of war to the action of beggars who offer to exhibit a running sore in order to obtain alms—"commend us to the reunion at Louisville rather than to the bloody chasm which it is proposed to reopen at Pittsburgh." Just so. That journal, for so young a convert, has caught the Confederate spirit, and mastered its nomenclature, with most remarkable thoroughness. It has already progressed so far as to pronounce the proposed Union industrial failure, to intimate doubts concerning the disirability of the Fifteenth amendment, and to pour the vitriol of its insults upon the scarce-healed wounds of the heroes of the war. Presently, beyond question, we shall have it applauding JEFF. BLACK'S declaration that the amendments were "a fraud," and with him clamoring for their "extinction."

THIS is the time for Republicans who have been on the fence to get down from their perch. There are some of this class in Pennsylvania as well as in all other States. Their number is not large, and in all probability it would be smaller still, but for the fact that they have been deterred from coming back from fear of a cool welcome. No man of ordinary intelligence can now doubt that the Republicans will carry the State in October by a decisive majority. The bladder of brag which BUCKALEW'S supporters have been blowing is being most effectually punctured. They will of course do their level best to elect him, but it is patent to any candid observer that, unless all the signs of the times should fail, he will be defeated as badly as was the Southern Confederacy, of which his Fishing creek concern was a copy in miniature. The people of this Commonwealth have thoroughly made up their minds not to confide their interests to the hands of a man who insulted their loyalty by his course from the beginning to the end of the war—and those who want to be on the winning side had better join them now.

THE Confederates are giving up Maine. Remarking on the statement of a correspondent of a Boston paper, that there was every reason to believe the Republicans would make a clean sweep of the State, the New York *Express*, one of the ablest and most clear-sighted GREELEY organs in the country, says the statement "has something of truth," and acknowledges that there is "scarcely a probability" of carrying Maine for the coalition under any circumstances. The *Express*, however, says it will be remembered that in General JACKSON'S day, when the Jacksonites swept the country, the first inroad was made upon one Congressional district in Maine, which was long afterward called "the Star in the East"—and that this faint ghost of a memory it tries to build a hope that possibly the Greeleyites may carry one of the Congressional districts; forgetting that the Republican party stands to-day on the same principles as those which then "swept the country" for JACKSON—the unity and perpetuity of the nation—and that the opposition which is now encounters is of almost precisely a similar character to the pestilent Calhounism which Old Hickory fought and overcame. The reminiscence is not at all calculated to inspire the Confederates with hopes of success. For Maine is as true to herself now as she was then.

A WESTERN Confederate paper characterizes as "bug-a-boo nonsense" the fears entertained by Republicans generally that the election of GREELEY would be the signal for an agitation, among other things, of the assumption and payment of the rebel debt—upon the ground that the matter is disposed of by the fourth section of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, by which the candidate and his party are pledged to abide. The section reads thus:

"But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This is one of the amendments which JERE. BLACK in his late GREELEY letter denounces as "frauds," and whose ultimate "extinction" he, in common with the majority of GREELEY'S principal supporters, avowedly expects his election to bring to pass. But the people of the country not only propose that this shall not be done—they do not mean to give the Confederates a chance to attempt it. So long as the loyal masses are insulted with these treasonable avowals, so long do they intend to hold their authors in check by political strength; for the simple and sufficient reason that the safety of the nation requires it.

THE leading Liberal journal of New England thinks that the phase of the Presidential issue which should have the most careful and candid thought of every intelligent citizen, is not so much whether the country can trust the Southern whites who are supporting HORACE GREELEY, as whether it can afford not to trust them. Very well. Nobody has opposed, or has any wish to oppose, their professed desire for reconciliation. If, as that journal intimates, they want to live with us henceforth "in amity and good neighborship," what is there to hinder them from so doing? But the question of trusting them is a very different one from that of surrendering the control of the government into their hands. This is the vital question upon which the entire canvass hinges." What does that paper think of JERE. BLACK'S deliberate boast (commended by the *Tribune* as "a pungent and unanswerable arraignment of the administration;) that GREELEY'S election would "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the reconstruction acts and amendments—and the reiterated assertions of GREELEY'S Southern supporters, that they know him to be in favor of paying the losses of the South—assertions which, it should not be forgotten, have never been contradicted, either by Mr. GREELEY himself or by those authorized to speak for him. Such "trust" as is manifested in the granting of equal rights to all who obey the laws, is already reposed in them. What more would they have? And does nobody except the Southern whites deserve to be "trusted?"

NEITHER PRINCIPLES NOR A MAN.

When, during the sessions of the Cincinnati Convention, GRATZ BROWN had proposed the nomination of GREELEY, the Missouri delegation asked for permission to withdraw for private conference. Mr. SCHURZ, temporarily putting Mr. JULIAN in the chair as President of the convention, retired with his brother delegates, to whom, when assembled, he spoke with more than his usual fervor and eloquence against GREELEY'S nomination. GREELEY, he said, was not only not the strongest but he was the weakest candidate they could select. It was impossible, he alleged, that GREELEY could ever receive the votes of the Germans, who, for the most satisfactory reasons, looked upon him as the bitter and unreasonable enemy of some of their most cherished customs. The Liberal ticket, said SCHURZ, could not triumph without Ohio and Illinois, neither of which States would vote for the man proposed. In conclusion Mr. SCHURZ declared that "he had known GREELEY for fifteen years, and during that time their relations had been most friendly. But GREELEY is qualified for the position of President neither by character nor by culture. His lack of dignity, his singular ideas, his many whims and crotchets, render him utterly unfit to fill worthily so high and honorable an office."

It seems worth while to recall this little speech, this estimate of the Liberal candidate for President, entertained and expressed by the father of the Liberal movement so recently as the 3d of last May. It was the language of neither a personal nor political opponent. In fact, the view thus stated of GREELEY'S character and qualifications was the view then held by every thoughtful and well informed man in the country. It was not the result of prejudice, or of either personal or partisan antagonism, but a clearly defined opinion derived from a study of the man for more than a score of years. And yet because the political wire-pullers and managers, who had thrust themselves into an assembly in whose avowed purpose they had neither part nor lot, succeeded in carrying GREELEY'S nomination, by a trick, and presented him to the people as in their opinion the "most available" candidate for the chief office in the country, CARL SCHURZ accepts the selection, and is laboring to secure his election. The degradation which the Senator has thus incurred and his contempt for principle thus displayed are worthy of repeated mention, chiefly because his action is a typical example, first in importance as in time, of the entire series of individual and party acts which characterize the Liberal movement. As President of the convention, SCHURZ, with manifest reluctance and shame, indorsed its proceedings, and in spite of the solemn protest of most of the sincere reformers among them, the members largely submitted to the insulting imposture of which they were made the victims. Earnest free-traders, zealous for revenue reform, as they called it, accepted as their chosen candidate the great protectionist; men proud of their devotion to ideas, and of their steadfastness to truth, political Puritans for years "bitter of soul" over the alleged corruption of the existing administration and its alleged hypocrisy regarding civil service reform, indorsed the nomination of a candidate effected by palpable jobbery, the candidate himself notoriously a mere man of expediency, who believes in the petty machinery of politics as devout Christians believe in "the means of grace," and "Norse" can therefore be correctly applied only to that language which the Norwegian commonalty then spoke, while the appellation "*Northmen*," spelled North, not Norse, comprises as an aggregate the ancient dwellers of *all* Scandinavia, those hardy mariners whose prows gained on the New England shores five centuries before Columbus appeared in this Western Hemisphere.

But the language spoken in the most ancient time by the Scandinavians, the worshippers of Odin, and by him on his arrival (seventy years before Christ) in the North of Europe, was spread not only over Denmark, Norway and Sweden, but over Northern Germany, Saxland and over a part of England and Scotland. With the colonists from these countries it was transplanted to Iceland also, where the flourishing historic literature of the North was formed and developed. This language was called throughout all the Northern lands, from the earliest ages down to the close of the 13th century, *the Donish tongue* (Donsk tunga), the appellation being derived from the river Don close by the Black sea, from the borders of which river the Scandinavian tribes most probably came. It bore the same appellation even in Normandy, and Saxo Grammaticus, the famous Danish historian of the 12th century, calls the *Vaeringer*, the life-guard of the Emperor of Constantinople, consisting of Northern people, a body which was strengthened by English free lances, "*Donish speaking men*," Homines vocis Donicæ). Afterward the appellation "*Donish*" was changed into that of "*Danish*," the Danes being a long time considered the main people, and for several centuries playing the most important part in the North.

But the original appellation, "*Donish tongue*" (Donsk tunga), must be carried back to the immigration of the "*Aseer*" (the name of Odin's followers) into the North. A vast multitude of passages in the old Northern or Icelandic writings testify to the wide spreading of this language. No one in Iceland could be impanelled in a jury, unless he had spoken "*Donish*" from his infancy. The Icelandic priest, Eystein Arngrimson, earliest Norwegian cloister monk, who in 1360 wrote his famous poem "Lilja" (the lily), says: "The men of old, who understood the ancient and wise teachings of the pagan books, praised their great chieftains in songs curiously composed in the "*Donish tongue*" (Donsk tunga); much more, then, I am bound to repay to the Almighty King of the firmament His grace to me by singing from my heart a poem with loving words in the same speech, my mother tongue, the Donish tongue."

At a later period this language was called "*Norraent Mal*," i. e., the Northern speech, the word "*Norraent*," signifying the north wind, and the word "*Mal*" signifying speech—that is to say, the language where the northwind blows. But instead of this we now employ the expression, "*old North*," by which we are reminded of the use of this tongue over the whole North. The *patois* spoken in the Orkney isles, similar to the provincial talk in Norway, was, as above mentioned, in the Orkneys and Scotland called "*Norse*" (Norsk). But these terms, we may here repeat it, is inapplicable to the old language itself, that tongue, I mean, in which are written the Runic inscriptions and the literature written and preserved in Iceland. Of late years some careless writers have used the expression, "*Norsemen*," which is, as above remarked, incorrect when applied to the Icelandic inhabitants of the North in general. To express this, we must invariably abide in the appellation, "*Northmen*," which retains the name as the Latin *Normanni*, the men of all Scandinavia.

The limiting epithets, "*Danish* and *Norse*," when used promiscuously of the common ancient language of the whole North, cause a confusion of two abstract ideas. They are even unjust to other Northern nations, including the English, who in this wise lose their right to a fair share in the Northern language and the literary productions therein printed. The great Northern linguists and antiquarians, Jacob Grimm, of Berlin, Munk, of Christiania, Norway, and Hafor Jonsonhaeus, have of late called the attention of historians to this *essential* point, as they call it, and employ invariably the comprehensive epithet, "*Old Northern*," all of them protesting against the heedless commixture of "North" and "Norse."

PAUL C. SINDING,
of Copenhagen.

PITTSBURGH, August 17, 1872.

A WEALTHY resident of Locopolis, Miss., named Mrs. Carleton Belt, has made a generous proposition to emigrants from Alsace-Lorraine, which should be taken advantage of. She has addressed a letter to Mr. Strauss, the President of the Emigration Society, stating that she could furnish homes for sixty farmers' families, besides a manufacturing colony of one hundred families more. The terms are exceedingly easy. To each cottage she would give fifty acres, fifteen to be rent free and to be planted with vegetables for the subsistence of the family, and the remaining thirty-five acres in cotton. For this she requires as pay half the cotton crop. According to such an arrangement, if the season should be a good one, the tenant would realize about two thousand dollars; if poor, the loss would be divided equally. This is not all of the handsome offer. Mrs. Belt promises to lend tenants sufficient money to start with, if they do not possess it already, merely stipulating that they shall be honest and industrious persons. She also engages to devote the remainder of her life to their welfare and prosperity in the new world, provided she gets such a colony as she desires. This is certainly a very remarkable chance for well-disposed Alsatians, which they will not be slow to accept. If Mrs. Belts were plentier, the South would soon be immeasurably benefited, and the kaiser become still more frightened than he is at the tendency of his subjects to emigrate.

INTENSE radiation of heat in the great desert of Sahara produces extraordinary effects on insects as well as animals and men. When a caravan starts out to traverse that wide waste of desolation, flies follow on in prodigious multitudes, attracted, no doubt, by the odor from the camels, but they soon drop dead by the intensified heat. Fleas burrowing in hair, straw or sacks, are killed off rapidly. But the most singular of all is the malady to which men are incident after being exposed a short time to burning sands and a vertical sun on that arid and lifeforsaken region. It is called ragle or kind of brain fever. The patient's memory is delighted, amused, and made extensively happy by exhibitions of fantastic forms. He sees ninepas, palm-trees, groups of ostents, shady caravanseas, sparkling cascades, and nimbly footed dancing delightfully before his entranced vision. From all that can be gathered upon the subject it appears that the peculiar combination of atmosphere wholly free of moisture, with intense solar heat, produces effects on the brain very similar to hasheesh. Such excite the nervous system and speedily destroy all desire to exist, deprived of that unnatural excitation of the brain.

THE Japanese have fireworks made expressly to be let off by daylight. A recent festival in Japan, at which a display of these ingenious toys were exhibited, is thus described in the Yokohama *Herald*: "The second day was occupied with exhibitions of the ingenious daylight fireworks, of the manufacture of which the Japanese appear to be the sole masters. As usual, these consisted mostly of bombs, which, exploding high in the air, discharged sometimes various colored jets of smoke, and sometimes closely folded packages of wire and paper, which unfolded themselves into parachutes of great bulk and symmetrical design. They were sometimes fish, which swam leisurely through the atmosphere to the ground; or snakes, which writhed gracefully away over the tree-tops; or great birds, that hovered kite-like and motionless for an incredibly long time. Occasionally they took the shape of cottages, temples, human beings, magnificent crests of daimios, trees and flowers—almost anything that a lively imagination could suggest. These smoke figures, however, were the most amusing. One of the most frequently attempted was a cuttle-fish, which took its way in dark, fulginous clouds, and arms of lighter hues. Of course the illusion was very brief, the wind not allowing the smoke to remain undisturbed for more than a few seconds; but while it lasted it was perfect."

THE Newark (N. J.) Industrial Exposition, which will be formally opened to-day, promises to be of greater magnificence than was anticipated by the managers. The Rink building with the new additions, contains more than 50,000 square feet, exclusive of the galleries, and nearly all of this space has been engaged by exhibitors, a number of whom have already arranged their goods. The exposition will probably be continued for six weeks. The object is to show the great variety and excellence of Newark manufactures. A number of distinguished men have promised to attend.

Reports from the six New England States and a portion of New York, reveals the fact that the apple crop is equally abundant in all quarters. The trees everywhere are loaded with this staple fruit. Along the Hudson, from Troy to Poughkeepsie, it is nearly the same as in Connecticut; the apple trees are loaded.

During a thunder storm one night last week an immense ledge in a stone-quarry near Troy, New York, gave way, and about sixty thousand feet of stone fell, covering an area of one hundred square feet. If the accident had happened during the day, not a workman could have escaped from sudden death.

Saturn has lost one of his rings, and a search of all the pawnbrokers' shops gives no clue to its whereabouts. Any one having information which may lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded on application to Professor Langley at his observatory.

Error Corrected.

The recent celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian state has brought the Northmen and their relation to English and American history prominently before the public. The following letter from Professor Sinding corrects, in an interesting manner, a common error in the use of the terms Northmen and Norsemen:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The dwellers in the north of Europe are in England and by English scholars correctly called "*Northmen*," signifying the ancient inhabitants of the three Scandinavian kingdoms, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In France they are termed "Normands," that is to say, men of the North. But we find very often, especially in the United States and Canada, the word "*Norse men*" used with the same signification. This is, however, erroneous, the word "Norsemen," denoting only the Norwegians, the inhabitants of the kingdom of old Norway, but by no means those of Denmark and Sweden. The word "*Norse*" was in ancient times used to signify that *patois* which the Norwegian colonists spoke in the Orkney islands, and in the county of Caithness, Scotland, and the appellation "*Norse*" can therefore be correctly applied only to that language which the Norwegian commonalty then spoke, while the appellation "*Northmen*," spelled North, not Norse, comprises as an aggregate the ancient dwellers of *all* Scandinavia, those hardy mariners whose prows gained on the New England shores five centuries before Columbus appeared in this Western Hemisphere.

But the language spoken in the most ancient time by the Scandinavians, the worshippers of Odin, and by him on his arrival (seventy years before Christ) in the North of Europe, was spread not only over Denmark, Norway and Sweden, but over Northern Germany, Saxland and over a part of England and Scotland. With the colonists from these countries it was transplanted to Iceland also, where the flourishing historic literature of the North was formed and developed. This language was called throughout all the Northern lands, from the earliest ages down to the close of the 13th century, *the Donish tongue* (Donsk tunga), the appellation being derived from the river Don close by the Black sea, from the borders of which river the Scandinavian tribes most probably came. It bore the same appellation even in Normandy, and Saxo Grammaticus, the famous Danish historian of the 12th century, calls the *Vaeringer*, the life-guard of the Emperor of Constantinople, consisting of Northern people, a body which was strengthened by English free lances, "*Donish speaking men*," Homines vocis Donicæ). Afterward the appellation "*Donish*" was changed into that of "*Danish*," the Danes being a long time considered the main people, and for several centuries playing the most important part in the North.

But the original appellation, "*Donish tongue*" (Donsk tunga), must be carried back to the immigration of the "*Aseer*" (the name of Odin's followers) into the North. A vast multitude of passages in the old Northern or Icelandic writings testify to the wide spreading of this language. No one in Iceland could be impanelled in a jury, unless he had spoken "*Donish*" from his infancy. The Icelandic priest, Eystein Arngrimson, earliest Norwegian cloister monk, who in 1360 wrote his famous poem "Lilja" (the lily), says: "The men of old, who understood the ancient and wise teachings of the pagan books, praised their great chieftains in songs curiously composed in the "*Donish tongue*" (Donsk tunga); much more, then, I am bound to repay to the Almighty King of the firmament His grace to me by singing from my heart a poem with loving words in the same speech, my mother tongue, the Donish tongue."

At a later period this language was called "*Norraent Mal*," i. e., the Northern speech, the word "*Norraent*," signifying the north wind, and the word "*Mal*" signifying speech—that is to say, the language where the northwind blows. But instead of this we now employ the expression, "*old North*," by which we are reminded of the use of this tongue over the whole North. The *patois* spoken in the Orkney isles, similar to the provincial talk in Norway, was, as above mentioned, in the Orkneys and Scotland called "*Norse*" (Norsk). But these terms, we may here repeat it, is inapplicable to the old language itself, that tongue, I mean, in which are written the Runic inscriptions and the literature written and preserved in Iceland. Of late years some careless writers have used the expression, "*Norsemen*," which is, as above remarked, incorrect when applied to the Icelandic inhabitants of the North in general. To express this, we must invariably abide in the appellation, "*Northmen*," which retains the name as the Latin *Normanni*, the men of all Scandinavia.

The limiting epithets, "*Danish* and *Norse*," when used promiscuously of the common ancient language of the whole North, cause a confusion of two abstract ideas. They are even unjust to other Northern nations, including the English, who in this wise lose their right to a fair share in the Northern language and the literary productions therein printed. The great Northern linguists and antiquarians, Jacob Grimm, of Berlin, Munk, of Christiania, Norway, and Hafor Jonsonhaeus, have of late called the attention of historians to this *essential* point, as they call it, and employ invariably the comprehensive epithet, "*Old Northern*," all of them protesting against the heedless commixture of "North" and "Norse."

PAUL C. SINDING,
of Copenhagen.

PITTSBURGH, August 17, 1872.

A WEALTHY resident of Locopolis, Miss., named Mrs. Carleton Belt, has made a generous proposition to emigrants from Alsace-Lorraine, which should be taken advantage of. She has addressed a letter to Mr. Strauss, the President of the Emigration Society, stating that she could furnish homes for sixty farmers' families, besides a manufacturing colony of one hundred families more. The terms are exceedingly easy. To each cottage she would give fifty acres, fifteen to be rent free and to be planted with vegetables for the subsistence of the family, and the remaining thirty-five acres in cotton. For this she requires as pay half the cotton crop. According to such an arrangement, if the season should be a good one, the tenant would realize about two thousand dollars; if poor, the loss would be divided equally. This is not all of the handsome offer. Mrs. Belt promises to lend tenants sufficient money to start with, if they do not possess it already, merely stipulating that they shall be honest and industrious persons. She also engages to devote the remainder of her life to their welfare and prosperity in the new world, provided she gets such a colony as she desires. This is certainly a very remarkable chance for well-disposed Alsatians, which they will not be slow to accept. If Mrs. Belts were plentier, the South would soon be immeasurably benefited, and the kaiser become still more frightened than he is at the tendency of his subjects to emigrate.

ONE of the worst hated men in the country just at present, is Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN, the leader of the "straight-out" Democratic movement. The fearful vials of wrath that are poured out upon his head by the GREELEY press, would be enough to drown an ordinary man, but the indefatigable and imperturbable Colonel appears rather to enjoy the matter than otherwise—perhaps because he has the satisfaction of knowing that the responses to his circular are every day becoming more numerous, and that the breach between the purchasable and unpurchasable Democracy is daily growing wider. The Greeleyocracy do not any longer affect to consider the movement of no account; some of them openly admit its importance, and are terrified beyond measure at the threatened breaking up of the Cincinnati and Baltimore coalition of hypocrisies. For the evidences daily accumulate that a large portion of the Democracy will refuse to be delivered by the men who have undertaken to sell them out. Many prominent and influential members of the party in nearly all the States of the Union utterly repudiate GREELEY, and these are sustained by thousands of earnest followers, who do not propose to be bartered like cattle by a handful of unscrupulous political hucksters. In Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and some other States, conventions have been formally called to send delegates to the Louisville Convention, which, there is every prospect, will be a large and representative meeting. There are good grounds for believing that Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR will accept the nomination if tendered to him—as there is little doubt it will be—and it is further intimated that he will shortly publish a letter denouncing the Baltimore nominations. The Pittsburgh *Post* will probably soon have the joyous opportunity of supporting for President a Democrat who has always remained true to his faith. That it will gladly embrace the first chance of returning to its early love, who can doubt?

NEW YORK papers report the future of the fall trade to be still a matter of earnest interest not unmingled with anxiety. The general opinion is, however, that the trade, although late, will be fully up to the average of former years. The Presidential election exercises only a limited influence on business. The disturbing elements that are usually mixed up in a contest of this kind are almost entirely wanting, and the current of business has been comparatively little affected by the struggle of political parties. But, better still, the interior of the country is in a sound condition, and if the cotton crop turns out as well as it now promises, both the West and South will be in a condition to take a large quantity of the goods of which they stand in so much need. We are now very near the turning point when the character of the fall trade will be fully developed, and it is anticipated that business will commence to improve rapidly, and that a week or two hence it will be very brisk in New York city and the interior. The country merchants who are now buying so sparingly will soon begin to duplicate and triplicate their orders, and it is confidently anticipated that a very large volume of business will be thrown into September. In all probability, then, that month will be a crowded and busy one, and the average of trade will be fully up to the average of former years. In fact, it only requires a very slight start to give an impulse to business of all kinds.

THE *Financial Chronicle* sums up the business outlook by saying that there is considerable less apprehension of monetary stringency than has recently prevailed. This is in consequence of the increased demand reported for American securities abroad. There is now less anxiety as to our foreign balances, although our exports of produce continue limited, because of the light stock and high prices. Corn is being shipped, but the export movement of other commodities is light. Of petroleum the aggregate is nine millions of gallons below that of last year, and the general aspect of business in the leading staples is such as to suggest special caution as the controlling maxim of our mercantile and industrial enterprise for the present.

The movement set on foot in New York city for assisting emigration from Alsace-Lorraine is making very favorable progress. The officers of the association state that the most liberal offers of assistance are pouring in from all parts of the American Union, and large numbers of the ceded provinces are preparing to embark.

The summer resorts of Virginia are patronized to an unusual extent this summer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An infirmary for sick horses and cattle has just been opened at the Iowa State Agricultural College. Sick animals presented during the clinic hours are examined and prescribed for free of charge.

California papers say there is no gold mine in the State that will yield so large a proportionate profit as would the cinchona tree, if the attempt at its culture should prove successful.

The diamond excitement is subsiding. The diamonds have dropped out, and in their places some flowing oil wells have been discovered. In the end the holders who invested in Arizona gold, silver, and all manner of precious gems, will probably find themselves entitled to the fractional part of a dry oil well.

A woman in Kansas, while at work clearing away some bushes near her house, was stung by a wasp, and the effect is such that she has been entirely paralyzed.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is encouraged to hope that the monopoly of towing ships to and from that port to the Southwest Pass, which has been such a heavy burden upon commerce is at length in a fair way of being broken up. There are now four towboat companies, consolidated into one association, which has, therefore, a monopoly of the business.

A hen's egg is reported to have exploded in the hands of an Indiana farmer's wife a few days ago. What next?

The half-price system of European theaters, it is argued by the New York journals, might profitably be introduced in the large cities of country. By this system, after a certain period of a theatrical performance, the rates of admission are reduced.

The raising of dogs for the purpose of impounding them has become an active employment of the Chicago street Arab. Any mangy mongrel will, under a recent ordinance bring fifty cents at the pound.

The Philadelphia carpet trade is rapidly increasing in importance. There are four thousand looms in that city, and each loom produces about one piece a week. A new process has lately been applied, which greatly increases the brilliancy, variety and durability of the patterns.

Our Southern exchanges appear to be sweeping the cotton fields with microscopic glasses for caterpillars, the discovery of a single worm, or a pair of them, being not unfrequently made the subject of an announcement.

An Indiana man took a friend home to tea the other evening, without giving his wife notice. That night she talked herself into a paralysis of the tongue. Now all the men in the neighborhood are sending for friends and taking them home at all hours.

The new Directory of Chicago, is a volume of about 1,200 pages, and contains 126,219 names, against 93,000 last year. This number of names, reckoned at the usual rate of three and one-half persons to each person recorded as engaged in business, gives Chicago to-day a population of 441,766.

American pig iron will be exported to Europe within two years. This is the prophecy of an old iron master.

Early samples of new rice have been received at New Orleans. The grain is large and white, but is badly broken. Cutting will generally commence next week. It is expected that there will be a yield of 50,000 barrels of the crop in Louisiana, a gain of twenty per cent. on last year's product.

Serious reasonable complaint is made at the non-delivery of the stamps required under the new excise law. The amended law went into operation nominally on the first, but because of the lack of stamps distillers and rectifiers have to work under the old law, and are now finding that the old stamps are becoming scarce.

Chicago has a dog which is fond of buggy rides. When he sees a horse and wagon hitched to a post he watches his chance, and when no one is looking, stands on his hind legs, unties the strap from the post with his teeth, jumps into the buggy, and, squatting comfortably upon the seat, barks vigorously until the horse starts down the street.

An accommodating turtle out in Kansas, recently caught a white crane and held him until some hunters could come up and effect a capture.

Frank Leslie has an artist who understands the properties. In the last number, illustrating the scenes attending Mr. Greeley's visit to the clam-bake at Silver Springs, and his arrival at the hotel, he represents the "Stars and Stripes" as displayed union down.

Ninety thousand slaves are exported every year from the eastern coast of Africa to Persia, Arabia and Madagascar. The United States, in conjunction with European governments, are moving to squelch this horrid traffic.

They have a new way of muzzling dogs out West. It is done by placing the muzzle of a pistol behind the ear and pulling the trigger.

Heavy fires are now raging in the woods below Richmond, Virginia, and cover an area of from fifteen hundred to two thousand acres. The fields of grass of this year's growth, in their dry and parched condition during the drought, were burned over like stubble, and two houses were consumed in the progress of the flames.

Fifteen hundred large and small snakes were drawn up from a Long Island well, in daily use, recently.

The English papers call the steam whistle the "American Devil," and a law has just been passed providing that "no person shall use or employ in any manufactory or any other place any steam whistle or steam trumpet for the purpose of summoning or dismissing workmen or persons employed, without the sanction of the sanitary authorities." The "devil" scared them.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Dollinger has been made an LL.D. by the Edinburgh University.

The leader of an orchestra at Richmond, Virginia, claims to be a descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

Ernest Longfellow, the artist—second son of the poet Longfellow—has gone abroad for study and travel.

Horace Fairbanks, not satisfied with his donation to the town of St. Johnsbury, Vt., of the Athenæum building, has already commenced the erection of a building adjoining the Athenæum, to be used as a gallery of art. In architectural beauty this building will equal the Athenæum itself.

"La belle Americaine" has garnered another foreigner. This time it is Woodhouse, a member of the English embassy, at Paris, who has been caught, and Miss King, a lovely American, who did the catching.

The *Home Journal* announces several interesting marriages in prospect. Lord Walter Campbell, of New York, brother of the Marquis of Lorne, to the daughter of the Bishop of Rochester; John Stuyvesant Cruger, of New York, to Natalie Douse, niece of President Thiers,' and William Hampstead, of the marine service, to Ida Greeley, daughter of the losing candidate for President.

The Paris *American Register* makes the announcement that the king of tenors, the inimitable Mario, has determined, before his final retirement from the stage, to pay a short professional visit to the United States. Signor Mario has maintained for thirty years an undisputed supremacy over all his competitors in the operatic world, and certainly is the most extraordinary artist that this century has produced.

AT the Nilson wedding, General Schenck's daughters were attired, respectively, in pink and white silk, and are said to have attracted quite as much attention as the bride herself. some queer customs came into play on the occasion of the marriage. After the wedding breakfast, as M. and Mme. Rouzaud stepped from the door a cupful of dry rice was showered on their heads from a window above, and as the cortage drove off, all the odds and endings about the place were thrown after it. One enthusiastic gentleman threw a broom on top of the carriage, and the crowd shouted themselves into a very hot and hoarse condition. When the bridal party reached the hotel, the bride sang, at the request of friends, some of the songs she had learned in this country, accompanying herself upon the banjo which was presented to her while in New York.

Nicholas Trubner, the widely known American, European and Oriental book publisher in London, has recently received from the Grand Duke of Baden the honor of knighthood, having been decorated with the Cross of the first class of the Knights of the Order of the Lion of Zahringen. Mr. Trubner has an established reputation as an accomplished scholar, and also for his thorough acquaintance with the Oriental languages. His devotion to the cause of literature has been untiring, and is acknowledged throughout Europe and the United States.

It is seldom that Christianity is renounced for Judaism, but when a case of that kind occurs in connection with a diamond wedding it is certain to attract wide-spread interest. The Hartford *Times* gives an interesting account of the ceremonies attending the profession of the Jewish faith in that city, by Miss Estelle Sarah Livingstone, of England, heretofore an Episcopalian. The *Times* says she renounced her Christian religion partly for the purpose of marrying Dr. Louis J. Jordan, late of the English army but now of New York, and partly because it was her conviction that Judaism is the true faith. She has been for some time under the care of Dr. I. Mayer, late rabbi of the congregation Beth Israel, in Hartford, who conducted the ceremonies at Miss Livingstone's reception into the Hebrew fold, and of her marriage to Dr. Jordan. The lady is described as a beautiful blonde, twenty-two years old, coming from one of the best families of England, and of fine education; and Dr. Jordan as a wealthy gentleman of large income and thirty-seven.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

The Imprint of a Leaf Found on the Body of a Person Killed by Lightning

The Norristown *Herald* says: We recorded the death of Mr. Chas. Lyle, gate-keeper, by lightning, on the night of the 13th inst. We also stated that no marks were visible upon his body indicating that death followed from other than natural causes. We have since learned, however, that in preparing the body for sepulcher Mr. Mowday, the undertaker, could distinctly see where the electric fluid had entered and left the body. It appeared to have commenced at the left shoulder, and taking a downward course, crossed the breast to the right side, descending the right leg, leaving an abrasion of the skin between two of the toes. But what is quite wonderful in connection with the matter is the fact that upon the right breast was the print of a leaf found on the floor of the piazza at the dead man's feet. The leaf was from an ailanthus tree in the yard, and with the stem measured about five inches in length. The ribs, veins and cellular texture of the leaf were perfectly printed upon the skin, the whole having a red appearance. Mr. Lyle died in a sitting posture, upon a chair, and when found his head inclined to one side. As his clothing was not disturbed in the least it would appear impossible for the leaf to have come in contact with the skin. In comparing the leaf found with the impression on the body the two were exactly alike in size and development. How the impression was made on the skin is the mystery. It may have been the result of a species of photography familiar to scientists, but our readers would no doubt be gratified if somebody would rise to explain.

A Quart of Mississippi Twenty Years Old.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

There is now on exhibition at the Mercantile Library a bottle of water, vintage 1852. And thereby hangs a tale.

Twenty years ago, Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati wrote to his son, Mr. Charles D. Drake, residing in this city, asking him to send to Cincinnati, sealed, a quart of Mississippi water, to be taken from mid-stream at some depth below the surface. A law student named McDaniel, then studying in Mr. Drake's office, filled the bottle, going out on a raft about six of the old water works. The flask was duly sealed and put aside to await an opportunity of forwarding it to Mr. Drake, Sr. Ere the opportunity offered he died, and the bottle has lain neglected in the office ever since. A couple of days since, Mr. Drake, who is Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington City, happened upon it while removing his books. The water is singularly clear and sweet. Judge Drake, who served in the navy as midshipman, says that the waters of only two rivers in the world possess the quality of keeping fresh on a protracted cruise, those of the Ganges and the Mississippi. He has presented the bottle to the Mercantile Library, where it is on exhibition, a proof of the superiority at nature over art, as it contranks eleven-year Bourbon, and is considerably purer.

Cannonading a Cause of Rain.

The meteors and the comet having had their day, the next question is, whether the recent heavy rains in many parts of the country have any connection with the political canvass. Hundreds of guns were fired by both parties in many cities, celebrating the victory in North Carolina, and many salutes were also fired in honor of both candidates for the Presidency on their recent tours, and general and heavy rains followed, relieving the parched earth and the crops from a most destructive drought. The important question now is, will cannon-firing cause rain? Let this fact be carefully noted during the remainder of the campaign.

Horace Greeley's life is insured for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. His election is not insured.

A Disease With a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part, also, to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects to some extent, the quality of the blood. It follows that, that liver's bitters, not only tones the stomach but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind diseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with depression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will at once take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices. Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at JOS. FLEMING'S, Drug Store, 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 19, 1872.

The local money market is quiet, with no pressure for loans. The banks are well supplied with funds, and private capitalists are placing considerable amounts in the hands of their brokers for investment.

The Canada money centers report a strong demand for money, and most of the gold held by the New York banks belongs to Canada institutions, we suppose, and a decline in the specie reserve of the week. The Montreal *Gazette* says:

"The money market was again very stringent this morning, and borrowers found great difficulty in obtaining loans even at the extremely high rates of interest quoted yesterday. For call loans on stock the way here seems to be twelve per cent. per annum as demanded, and time loans were not procurable under eight to ten per cent. Commercial paper was taken with great caution, only the best names being accepted. In the afternoon there were indications of relaxation, and good borrowers were accommodated with less hesitation; but there was no material reduction in the rates of interest. The difficulty of obtaining money did much to restrict business to-day, and the movement in stocks was very unimportant."

—A circular has been issued by Comptroller Knox to the National Banks intended to correct an abuse which has grown up among these institutions, and which made their statements delusive as to their specie reserves, which meets the approval of sound bank cashiers, who prefer to know the facts, even if they do not tally for the moment with their wishes, which are, of course, the reflection of their interests.

—The Allegheny Trust and Banking Company, of Oil City, which discontinued business on account of the burning of its banking house in April, has resumed operations. Its officers are Charles H. Shepard, President; H. Dunham, Cashier; Directors, W. H. Kunter, D. H. Cady, J. N. Wagner and George K. Anderson. Correspondents, Jay Cooke & Co., New York, and Ira B. M'Vay & Co., Pittsburgh.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 17, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 Noon	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Canton	36	36	36	36	36	36
Western Union Tel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	73	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Adams Express		92		92		92
Wells Fargo Express		92		92		92
American Express		61		61		61
United States Express		82		82		82
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Reading						
Michigan Central	116	116	116	116	116	116
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pitts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wabash						
Pacific Mail						
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Chicago and Alton	117	117	117	117	117	117
Do. preferred	120	120	120	120	120	120
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125	125
New Jersey Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½

—Messrs. Ira P. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116½	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115½	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115	115
10-40s	113¼	113	113
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	115¼	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	116½
United States 5-20s of 1864	116½
United States 5-20s of 1865	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
Union Pacific Railroad	80½
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Sixes	113¾

—The Board of Trade in Chicago are exercised over the magnitude of the "corner in old wheat. New York is periodically upstanded over corners in almost every conceivable commodity. We now have a new corner from the Pacific coast. California papers report a "corner" in a species of property which, if successful, may seriously affect the commercial interests of that State—a corner in ships:

"The necessity for the shipment of the unusually large wheat crop has caused a considerable advance in freights, and it is rumored that one Isaac Friedlander has taken advantage of this circumstance, and has, by telegraph, chartered all the vessels fold to arrive at the port of San Francisco for the next four months. Mr. Friedlander is well known in California as a very heavy and generally successful speculator."

—From the report of the Philadelphia Board we note the following sales of Stock local stocks: Pittsburgh 5s at 75, Allegheny 5s at 76, Panhandle 7s at 80 7-8 and interest; Allegheny Valley 7-30's, 93½ bid and 94¼ asked.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	32¾	North Penn's R. R.	59¾
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	United Co's of N. J.	126
Catawissa	44¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Old Creek & Alley R.	37½	Reading	57¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market generally was steady, with a fair trade demand for the leading articles. In fact, when the season is taken into consideration, the market may be termed active. The weather continues very warm. The weather-wise portion of the community predict more rain, and it certainly feels that way. The Ohio river, after attaining the height of nearly six feet, is again on the decline. The only departure was the Juniata, for Cincinnati, with a good trip.

Produce—In regard to prices we have but few changes to note. We omit our extended report in this issue, only referring to the principal articles:

APPLES.—The market is fairly dragged; prices altogether nominal. We can report sales at $1 00a 1 50a2 00 per barrel. The receipts were 297 bbls.

ASHES.—Prices remain as last quoted. Hoiders firm with a fair jobbing demand. We omit agures.

BUTTER.—The supply was largely in excess of the demand. Hoiders are anxious to unload. The only demand was for the very best descriptions, such as choice to fancy roll, at 16a18c; gill edged 20c. Common, fair and medium descriptions were disposed of at 10a14c. The receipts were 25 packages.

CHEESE.—The market was firmer, but no higher, while the supply was about equal to the demand. The current rates are as follows: New Liver 15 1/2@16c; Geshen 13½a16c; Factory 13½a15c; Dairy 10 1/2@12c. Receipts 224 boxes.

EGGS.—We note regular sales of Pennsylvania Mill as follows: Two bushe's 35c; two and a half bushels 40c; three-bushels 50c; Allegheny two-bushels 35c. Other sizes in the same proportion.

CANNON OIL.—The stock in first hands is a large one. The market remains very demoralized in condition. We omit figures, as they would contain no information.

COUNTRY BACON.—The market is nearly bare of this article, a good quality of which would command a fair price.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market, with sales larger for the home and export. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 15c; sugar cured canvassed, 14c. Meas pork breakfast bacon 12½a13c; rib sides 10c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11c. Dried beef 20c. Lard, prime, 9c; half bbls 9½c; kegs 10c. Mess pork $16 00 per bbl; receipts 20 tierces.

BUTTER.—The market has improved, with an active inquiry for fresh; sales at 16a17c; old stock is not wanted.

FLOUR.—The receipts since our last issue were even 1,000 bbls. The supply just now is fully up with the demand. In regard to prices, many have evidently reached the top, the Eastern and Western markets astonishing the world of weakness. We quote nominally as follows: Spring wheat $8 00a 8 50 for new, Red Dog $8 50a9 00; Single fancy bats sold a fraction higher. The mill rates are unchanged. We quote small sales of rye flour at $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the grain receipts since our last:

Corn, sacks	385	Wheat, sacks	355
Oats, sacks	725		

Wheat is undoubtedly the leading article. There was an active inquiry, but no improvement in prices. Holders are not more anxious to sell. We hear of sales for country bulls, principally of full to good new red, at $1 45a1 50. Very choice is held at $1 55. At these figures the mills in this vicinity are not purchasing, from the fact that they can do better elsewhere. Oats are wanted but are very active. We are still reported sales of old mixed at 38a40c, and white at 42c for round lots. New is coming in slowly, with sales at 35a36c, as per quality and condition. Corn—The market was devoid of animation. Shelled is still held at 50a52c. Sales of car lots in bulk were made at 56c. Rye—The demand has fallen off, and the local purchaser of No. 1 grain will quote rye nominally at 86c. Barley—The season is not yet fairly opened, and prices are too uncertain to quote.

HAY—The market was decidedly firm, with a good demand. Our day's report is based on sales readily at quotations, viz: $23a25 per ton; new sold at $20a22, as per quality and condition.

POTATOES—Are dull but no lower. We note regular sales at $2 50 per bushel. We quote Jersey sweets at $7a7 50 and Baltimore do at $4a4 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Are firmer, with sales at $3 00a3 75 per bbl.

POULTRY—Steady; sales of spring chickens at 50a 65c per pair. Larger ones sell in proportion.

LARD OIL—Steady. We take $1 00a1 05 for No 1 at 75a75c per gallon.

SEEDS—Are more fancied. Timothy is selling at $3 37a3 75 from first hands, and from store at $3 62; flax seed is held at $1 75a1 80; nothing doing in clover seed.

TALLOW—Is unchanged, with sales at 8a8½c per lb. There is a fair demand. Sales of hogshines in a jobbing way at 9½a9½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—If we had anything to say in regard to the oil trade our readers should be informed of the same, but such is not the si uation. There are several people who understand matters, but they will be carried out successfully and improve the trade is for the future to decide.

CRUDE

Is unsettled. We quote nominally: Parkers at $5 00 a5 10, equal to 5c here.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. Holders are offering off for eastern delivery as follows; Spot or August 21½c; September, first half, 22c; do last half 22½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firmer; we quote city make at $1 80; country $1 70a1 75.

(From the Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, August 19.—The *Courier* says: The market remains very quiet and nominal, and closed quiet. The following are the quotations:

500 bbls upper road, spot	3 25
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 25
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 25
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 37½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 37½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 40

NEW YORK, August 19.—Closing Saturday.—Crude in bulk held a trifle higher, with a moderate b siness. We quote 21¾c; 21½c; 21¾c; 21½c; 21¾c; sales at moment small. We quote 22½c for Philadelphia delivery. Market inactive. Quotations nominal. Refined 31½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 19.—Market dull, with no material change to note.

ROUSEVILLE, August 19.—Market quiet and dull at $2 a3 25.

TITUSVILLE, August 19.—Market quiet, nothing doing; spot 22c; regular 23c.

OIL CITY, August 19.—Market stronger; ordinary on lower road at $2 25, freely bid, with no seller; 47 cars moving; City $2 40.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Market dull; S. W. 21½c; crude, 17½; cans, 27c; cases none; futures—August, 21½; September, 22½c

By Pacific and Atlantic Line.

PARKERS LANDING, August 19.—Market quiet; nothing doing; $3 10 bid.

OIL CITY, August 19.—Market dull at $3 00; lower at $2 90 at close; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, August 19.—Market firm at $3 10.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Market quiet and nominal at $3 25; nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Duncan & Young	Tarentum Oil Works	862
Duncan & Young	Commercial Oil Wks.	932
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	227
Same	Petrolite Oil Works	160
Thomas King	Petrolite Oil Works	160
Same	Brilliant Oil Works	468
McKelvogy	Star Oil Works	74
Hutchison & B	Fairview Oil Works	456
Owner	Fairview Oil Works	924
Owner	Oleopolis Oil Works	154
Kelso & Co	Penn R R Co	50

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Tarentum Oil Works	862	Star Oil Works	74
Commercial Oil Wks	932	Riverside Oil Works	456
Brilliant Oil Works	227	Fairview Oil Works	924
Petrolite Oil Works	320	Riverside Oil Works	154
Clarendon Oil Works	468	Penn R R Co	55
Total			4,647

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 17, 1872.

Livingston, Shaw & Co. 1,000 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 1,251 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 375 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, M & Co, 220 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 1,365 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 187 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....4,010

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 17.—In the wool market the demand is not active, and though considerable parcels of foreign are reported as having changed hands, the amount being taken by manufacturers to meet current wants is unusually small for the season. At present they are buying very small lots, and some of them have lately stopped a portion of their machinery.

This is an unusual circumstance at this advanced stage of the year, when woolen mills are generally working up their fall quota to meet the reasonable requirement for their products. But as yet the goods market remains dormant, and with stocks accumulating on the hands of manufacturers, they are disposed to proceed very cautiously and await developments in regard to the probable volume of fall trade.

The bulk of current transactions is in foreign wool, as for a long time past, although there is now a fair demand for domestic descriptions in the market. But the undertone is decidedly easier, the result of the advance of a fraction in gold, and some of them have offered to sell at a slight concession from former prices. Manufacturers generally have but little confidence in the future, and are disposed to buy only for immediate wants. Sales of Ohio and Michigan fleeces at 40a42c; delaine 43a45c; pulled extra 45a47c; No 1 do 42a43c; No 2 do 38a40c; fine unwashed 30a32c; medium do 32a34c; coarse do 30a32c; Texas, California and Pacific coast, 20a30c; Canada combing 40a42c; clothing 38a40c; Smyrna washed 30a32c; unwashed 20a22c; Cape Good Hope 30a32c; Buenos Ayres 30a32c; Montevideo 30a32c; Canada extra 42a45c; No 1 do 40a42c; No 2 do 38a40

THE VERY LATEST.

THE "CORNER" IN WHEAT.

Intense Excitement on the Chicago Exchange—Sudden Collapse of the Clique—Great Reduction in Price.

CHICAGO, August 19.—This afternoon has been one of the greatest excitement in the wheat market, caused by the apparent or real collapse of the "corner" in the cereal named, which has been so successfully run thus far through the present month. Wheat opened on 'Change this morning at $1 50½ cash or seller August; but under the largely increased receipts reported for the last forty-eight hours it weakened, and declined to $1 48, rallied again, and closed weak at $1 50. At the call of the board at half-past three this afternoon sales were made as low as $1 49½, and a feeling of weakness was quite apparent, which became on the open board very like a panic. Amid the most intense excitement prices rapidly declined two, five, ten, fifteen and twenty cents, until $1 28, cash or seller August, was touched, and the shades of evening drove the excited "bulls" and "bears" from the pavement. The decline in September options was less marked, the price opening on 'Change at $1 21½, and the last sales on the street being at $1 14. There appeared to be some difference of opinion as to whether the "corner" is really broken or not, some still holding to the opinion that the drop was made to stop the influx of wheat to the city, and that the clique will again advance prices. Others, however, assert that the "corner" is effectually smashed, and that prices will go still lower—that the clique found it impossible to hold up against the heavy receipts which are beginning to pour in from every quarter. Five hundred and fifty-five cars of wheat were inspected today, and about thirty thousand bushels that arrived by lake and canal, and it is claimed that the receipts will steadily increase day by day. There are all sorts of rumors in circulation as to the effect of the sudden break in prices on some of the larger operators—among others, that one large firm has failed, but there is nothing of the kind publicly known. At least the developments of the market to-morrow are looked forward to with intense interest.

The Western Diamond Fields—Their Location.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The Colorado party which prospected pretty thoroughly on the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels found an abundance of rubies, almadines, chalcedony and brilliant chrystals resembling diamonds, but believed not to be such. Two of the party (Mellard and Beatty) strayed from the camp while hunting jewels, and it is supposed they were captured.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Honest men who seek the welfare of the country are everywhere flocking to the standard of Grant. The ranks of the Republicans, who deserve the title, are virtually unbroken, and they are daily being reinforced by scores and hundreds of sincere Democrats who realize that in the re-election of Grant alone can peace and prosperity continue to bless the nation. From the Albany *Evening Journal* we quote a sample paragraph showing the way the tide is turning. That journal says: "As a weighing-place, not far from this city, within the past month, a life-long Democrat of the city of New York, a gentleman about sixty-five years old, speaking of the election of a President of the United States, announced that he and all of his family, and of his son's families (twenty-eight votes all told), would for the ways voted the Democratic ticket, but all of them would vote for Grant; that they had known Greeley all his life, and could not go him for President."

The *Vaterische Zeitung*, of Berlin, one of the widest circulated papers in Prussia, and one which expresses Prussian national feeling as clearly as any other journal of the Empire, has this to say of our Presidential contest: We are at a loss to know how any German-American can allow himself to be misled by the sophistries by which unscrupulous men try to make the candidature of Horace Greeley palatable to our countrymen in the United States. *No!* They cannot and will not support him—an incarnation of inconsistencies, of crude theories, of exploded notions on public economies, a weathercock always, and never consistent. Thank God! every mail brings its assurances that the number of the German-Americans who will go for Greeley is very limited.

Things are looking blue for the Democracy in Indiana. Among the prominent men of the party who are openly against Greeley are State Senator Jason B. Brown, Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, Simeon B. Wolfe (ran against Colfax in the Second District) ex-Senator Graham N. Fitch, Hon. Charles Reeve, and ex-Congressman A. D. Foster—all men of influence. There will be a large delegation from the State at Louisville.

Hon. John H. Rice, of Maine, has, it seems, spoken plainly about some things he did not like in the administration. That was taken as conclusive evidence of his design to support Greeley, and his name was proclaimed accordingly among the Greeley converts. In his speech the other day he said Republicans are accustomed to criticise freely the acts of their own party. He did not propose to surrender that right; nor did he propose to seek reform by destroying the Republican party and joining the Democracy. He thus closed his speech at Bangor: "Democrats have among them smart business men. They are now going to put in ninety-nine hundredths of the capital and not take ninety-nine hundredths of the dividends; and Horace Greeley, being a practical man, is not going to withhold from them their share of the dividends if he is elected. Therefore, I can see no reason throughout the party supporting him. So far as my influence is concerned I am with the Republican party. Your friends are my friends; your faith my faith; your country my country."

The Boston *Pilot* does not believe in the expression "The Irish Vote" and says: "Any legal vote, legally acquired and legally exercised here, is distinctively American; and is no more Irish, German, or French, than is the citizenship of our country, of which the right to the elective franchise is one of the most virtually important attributes." Sensible.

Remarkable intelligence from Detroit indicates that the Democrats of Michigan will send a large delegation to the Louisville Convention. Other States will in like manner be heard from in due time.

Ex-Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, not only denies the insinuation of the Greelyites that he is one of them, but gives ten good reasons why he prefers Grant to Greeley. Here is one:

I believe that a change of administration at this time, which must involve a change in our home and foreign policy, and from its very *uncertainty*, if nothing else, paralyze the business of the country, shut up to a great extent its surplus of capital, impair credit, and hasten on a disastrous commercial crisis.

Ex-Judge L. Q. Elmer, a life long Democrat and one of the most influential men of the party in New Jersey, refuses to be delivered according to the contract made by his party at Baltimore, and has openly expressed his determination to vote for Gen. Grant. Judge Elmer is well and favorably known, not only as an eminent jurist but as a writer of eminent ability. His influence will be felt at the polls, and before the day of election hundreds of Democrats will be found following his example.

Col. Hecker, the popular Illinois German, is kept busy writing indignant letters denying the reports of the Liberal newspapers, that he is in favor of Greeley. They know his influence with the Germans, and it *is* for this reason they misrepresent him.

The Democracy of Georgia are playing a sharp game. Having succeeded in engrafting on the State constitution a provision that no citizen should vote unless his taxes were paid up, the Democratic Legislature passed an act applying it to poll taxes as well as real estate, with a view to cutting off a large proportion of the colored vote.

A private letter from Knoxville, Tenn., to Washington, says: "Greeley is losing ground in the South every day. There is no doubt of it. I see too many evidences of the fact to be deceived."

The Brooklyn *Argus*, Democratic, sees the handwriting upon the wall. It says: "It is impossible, at least it would be folly, to deny that there has been a change of tone, politically, since the days of Baltimore. We meet with more and more resolute Grant Republicans; we meet, occasionally, with Grant Democrats, men who cannot stomach and will not swallow Greeley, and there are more of our own political faith than we would like to count who will not vote at all. The news-stand people, who formerly sold fifty *Tribunes* (Greeley) and half that number of *Times* (Grant) now report the sales exactly reversed. These are facts which must not be ignored if we would win. The tide may swing again before election day, but the signs of the present time admonish us that from this date till the 5th of November there is nothing for us but work! work! work!"

The Utica *Herald* quotes a couplet from Hosea Bigelow to show the Democrats what they may expect from North Carolina in November:

A beteh o' bread that hain't riz once, ain't goin' to rise again.
So 'tis the best money throwed away to put the emptins in.

Prof. R. F. Schilling, a prominent German leader, late editor of the Quincy, Illinois, *Tribune*, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, has come out in favor of the straight Republican ticket, utterly repudiating Greeley and his backers, and will hereafter stump the State for Grant and Wilson. Hon. Edward Yates, formerly a prominent Democratic leader of Illinois, but now of Missouri, has also repudiated Greeley, and taken the stump in support of Grant and Wilson.

John D. McKenzie, Esq., of Dobb's Ferry, a life-long Democrat, has announced himself earnestly for Grant in a letter, which is published by the Yonkers *Statesman*. Mr. McKenzie has long been one of the most active Democrats in the western portion of Westchester county. Five years ago he stumped the county for Seymour, and at all times has been looked to by his party for vital assistance in political campaigns. He is a member of the Committee of Seventy of New York city, and his influence is widely-spread and potent.

The first case of sun-stroke ever known in Florida was reported in Jacksonville last week.

REPUBLICAN NASBY.

A Good Democrat Gone—Elder Pennibacker's Death—What Killed Him.

CONFEDRIT X. ROADS,
(which is in the State uv Kentucky.)
July 20, 1872.

We hev ben smitten! Death's icy hand hez removed from our midst one who wuz townust an ornament and a piller. Elkanah Pennibacker is no more.

Elder Pennibacker wuz a native uv Kentucky, indeed no other State cood hev perdoost sich a man. He wuz born in the very house in which he died, or rather he died in wat wuz left uv it. It hed bin a large house wunst, but when Linkin emansipated the niggers, and the Elder and his six sons wuz deprived uv labor, they found it impossible to git firewood. After the rail fences wuz gone they commenced on the house, and hed yoosed it all up but four rooms.

The death uv this good man is doo to the Greeley movement. He never wuz able to understand it, and at first refoozed to yield to it. He refoozed to buy one uv the white hats which I brot back from Cincinnati, and Fascism wuz forst to take stern measures with him. "Nary drink, Elder, till it goes under that hat!" That fetched him, he put it on.

"Wat do we want to take up Greeley for?" he asked.

"To beat Grant with!" I ansered.

"Why not take up Grant to beat Greeley with?" replied this honest, tho' dubious old man, to wich I didn't say a word, findin an answer somewhat difficult.

HE ACCEPTED GREELEY,

however, tho it wuz mostly becoz we insisted on it; but he did it in a dazed sort uv a way, and wuz never himself afterward. He delibberately cut down two hickories which he had in front uv his house, and he spent the most uv his time spellin out articles in an old copy uv the *Tribune*.

"I'm a Dimocrat," sed he, sadly, with a puzzled look, "and I find, akordin to my candidate fur President, that I'm a hoss thief, a liar, a perjerd villin, a slum, a harlot, and that I'm bought with British gold. I ain't a harlot, and never wuz, and if I've been bought with British gold, where's the gold? Good Heevins! I shel go mad!"

And the old saint, who was afflicted with a mind which wuzn't calkelated to grasp the subtleties of modern politix, would rush out of his house into the field, and calm hisself by communin with nachur.

Last Toosday we ratified. He kerried a torch and hed on a white hat, but he actid in a very excentric manner. He didn't keep in line, and was constantly murmurin to hisself, "I ain't a harlot, I ain't a harlot, and I never wuz." He went into the cookin stove with a Bible at Bascom's, and then I knowd suthin wuz wrong. No Kentuckian kin survive his loss uv appetite.

It wuz ez I feared. Wednesday mornin he wuz unable to rise from his bed, and I went to see him. His mind, wuz wanderin. In his delirium he actooly got up, put on a biled shirt and a half wich I borrowed uv him five years ago. I was satisfied from this that he wuz dellin. I give him a little likker in a spoon, wich brot him to hisself.

I left him, but returned in the afternoon. I found him worse than ever. He had deliberately gone to his closet and taken out a banner which he hed proudly carried the year afore, wich represented Greeley embracin a nigger and kissin his wife and five bys, and hortorn that banner from the supportin frame, and wrapped hisself into it. He hed destroyed all the emblems which yoosed to carry, such ez "No nigger supremacy," "White men shel rool Amerika," and sich, remarkin, ez he regarded the wreck uv em, "I shel die a pesseable, but I shel neever to leave nothin behind that wood embarrass *you*." I took occasion to hint that he hed better add that note uv hand ez mine to the pocket uv his coat, and softly but it wood be ez well. "It aint wuth no more than the rest," he remarkt.

He got up again, and sunk into a troubled slumber. In about an hour he awoke, when his dimed eye happened to rest onto the white hat uv mine, wich I hed hung onto the bed-post. He riz up, put on the hat, and afore his eyes ez if to shet out some horrid vision, and shreekin violently, sunk back a corpse.

Thus died Elder Pennibacker, one uv my first friends at the Corners. He wuz

STANCH AND STOORN.

He was a blem in State's, lies, in Ham and Hager, and in Democracy. He died from a severe attack of supposin Horris Greeley to be ez honest ez he wuz himself. He wooden turn Abolitionist for no offie, and he spoted it when Horris was still the same old heathen that he alluz wuz. He bleeved that Horris had swallered the Republikin party, and he wal I no, he cood not make him understand that the Democratic party had slavered Horris over with the Presidency and swallered him. Poor old man! He don't understand sich politishens ez I do, or he wood hev knowd better and lived. He died uv stoopidity, a disease wich, if it wuz not often fatal, would hoodoo our party to a mere nothin, noomerically.

Deekin Pogram and I are administrators uv his estate. Bascom proclaimed against us in favr uv farm for all it is worth, our dooties will be light. There ain't been a crop raised on the place sence the emancipation uv the niggers, and Bascom hez furnisht him and his sons his likker ever sence on tick. Most uv the property in this visinity is in the same fix. Mine wood be. but fortunately I hev no debts.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have THE DAILY COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, August 19th, 1872.

	Cents.
W. W. Belle, New York, N. Y.	6
Miss Mary Bell, Pittsburgh	3
P. Derber, Middletown, Ohio	3
Thos. Moore & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Wm. Hamilton, Mo.	3
D. Carrier, Summersville, Pa.	3
Peter Finn, Charleston, Ind.	3
Picture Dealer, Akron, Ind.	3
Fleming & Bennett, Glenville, W. Va.	3
Mr. Cowen, Portsmouth, N. H.	3
Miss Lucy A. Scott, Charlottsville, Va.	3
Mrs. Susan Pipe Grove, Pa.	3
E. S. Garner, Zanesville, Ohio	3
Mrs. Jane Hamilton	3
W. W. Bell, New York, N. Y.	3
Mrs. Susan E. Moore, Washington, D. C.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

TURNVEREIN.

The District Convention on the South Side—Doings Yesterday.

The District Convention of Turners now holding on the South Side, creates quite a stir in that section. The associations participating are from Johnstown, Wheeling, Beaver and Cleveland, numbering altogether about one hundred and fifty men. Yesterday morning they assembled at the South Side Turner hall, and thence proceeded with resident Turners to the city, where they were joined by several other associations. Headed by the Great Western Band and carriages containing prominent citizens, including Mayor Barker and Chief Bigham, Burgess Dressel and other important personages of the South Side, they marched to the Concordia Gardens, East Birmingham, where they had a grand picnic and several contests of the various gymnastic exercises. Plays and sports of various kinds were voted in order, and old and young male and female, entered themselves hugely and truly after the fashions of the "Faderland." Two platforms erected for dancing were greatly patronized. Everything in connection with the picnic passed off quietly, about the only incident of note being that a boy stole $65 from one of the bars, and was not apprehended at last accounts.

Before leaving the "gatherings" had a merry-making at the Turner Hall, at which neither beer nor lunge were spared by the kind the different societies. This morning the business committee consisting of one member from each society will convene and make arrangements for the next annual meeting. At one o'clock in the afternoon delegates will sit down to a great banquet. At eight in the evening the prizes will be awarded to the successful parties in both manly and physical contests. On Wednesday morning the farewell exercises occur.

Suits Against the City.

John Burton, Esq., attorney for Wm. Finn, and also for the administrator of John Finn, deceased, yesterday instituted four suits against the city to recover for paving, grading and curbing certain streets in the city. Wm. Finn claims that the city owes him for work done on 42d, 43d and Twenty-fourth streets, to the amount on each being as follows: 42d street, $5,655 94; 43d street, $3,169 34; Austin street, $2,969 40. The claim of the administrator of John Finn is for the grading, paving and curbing of Miller street, the amount due being $2,960 32. The suits were instituted in the District Court.

The Temperance Work.

A regular weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held in their rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets yesterday morning, P. Henderson presiding. A considerable amount of business was transacted and preparations are making to organize auxiliary societies in the Fourth, Twelfth, Eleventh and Fifteenth wards, and also in Birmingham at an early date. The interest that is manifested is greatly increasing at these meetings. A number of resolutions were passed relative to requesting all temperance societies to co-operate with this alliance in their work.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—River seven feet six inches and rising. The Kate Putnam left for Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 19.—River falling, with three feet seven inches in the canal; one foot seven inches in the chute. Slightly cloudy and hot. Rainfall, one inch. Arrived—Cheroker, Evansville; Cherokee, Madison; Camelia, Cairo. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati. The Cherokee has been repaired and strengthened, and is loading for New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 19.—Clear and hot. The river has fallen one and one-half inches. Port bal.: Up—Nashville, Leclair, Tarascon and Bowling Green. Down—Mollie Ragon and R. H. Hunt. Business very dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 19.—Arrived—John Swift, St. Louis. City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Pink Varble, New Orleans; Grand Tower, St. Louis; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Cherokee, Memphis. The river has risen two inches. Clear.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 18c; low ordinary 19@19½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 19.—Cottop dull and entirely nominal.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 19½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 19.—Cotton dull and nominal for middling.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Receipts of cattle 3,772. Market very dull and prices weak and 25@50 lower at the close; few lots of choice steers, averaging 13 cwt and over, sold at $6 15@5 25; fair, 1,125 lbs lots sold at $5 37½; fair to good Texans sold at $5 00@5 37; good cows sold at $3 40@3 70. The market closed weak. Shipments on Saturday were 1,638. Hogs—Receipts 6,379. Market active and firm at $4 65@4 75 for medium to fair, $4 50@5 00 for good to choice, and closed strong, with the pens well cleaned. Shipments on Saturday were 5,918. Sheep—Receipts 256. Market dull, inactive and nominally unchanged.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Important Naturalization Notice—Meeting in Baldwin Township—Republican Rallies To-Night, etc.

The Committees on Naturalization have held a meeting and appointed a special meeting, to whom all applications must be referred before presentation to Court. It is important that this matter should receive attention at the hands of those who wish to take out their papers in time to vote at the ensuing October election. The committee appointed on behalf of the Republican party make the following

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The persons entitled to naturalization under the laws of the United States are as follows:

1st. Any free alien over twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the United States for five years and in this State for one year, and who shall have, at least two years previous to his application for second papers, made the necessary declaration of intentions and taken out his first papers, is entitled, upon proof of such residence and declaration of intention, to his final naturalization papers.

2d. Any alien who arrived in this country under the age of twenty-one years, and who has resided in it for five years, three of which shall next precede his arrival at the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to his final naturalization papers.

3d. Also all aliens of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who have resided within the United States for one year, and who shall have enlisted in and been honorably discharged from the army of the United States, are entitled to final papers of naturalization.

A party desiring his paper free of charge must produce a certificate from a member of the Republican Executive Committee, residing in the ward, borough, or township of the applicant, vouching for his loyalty to the candidates and principles of the Republican party; if, from any reasonable cause, such certificate cannot be procured, the applicant must be vouched for by a member of the Republican party, known to the Committee, and residing in the applicant's ward, borough or township. The Committees are requested to take the necessary steps to insure the naturalization of citizens entitled to the Republican party. Information and assistance will at all times be cheerfully given by any of the Naturalization Committee.

The following members of the Naturalization Committee have been appointed a special committee, to whom all applications must be referred before presentation to the Court, and by whom all the necessary papers will be prepared, viz:

Wm. Blakeley, 56 Fifth avenue; J. L. Koethen, No. 71 Grant street; W. F. McKelvy, No. 89 Diamond street; W. F. Dorn, Sheriff's office; James A. Ross, Prothonotary's office; D. K. McGunnigle, office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court. On and after first Monday of September next, the Courts will be in session daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., except Saturdays, when they will adjourn at 1 P. M.

MEETING IN BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

The Republicans of Baldwin township turned out in full force, on Saturday evening, to attend the Republican mass meeting at White Hall. The meeting was called to order by Wm. Moore, Esq., and organized by electing Captain Thomas Wirgrs, chairman, and Col. Gibson, secretary. On the chairman, after a few remarks, introduced Colonel A. Blakely, as the first speaker of the evening.

Col. Blakely, in an eloquent and powerful address, engaged the attention of the audience for an hour. He showed the prosperous condition of the country under the present administration, contrasted the lives of the two candidates for Presidential honors, and entirely refuted the silly charges brought against the President. Col. Blakely was followed by Major Samuel Harper, in a very able address, reviewed the public life of the candidates for President and Governor, and strongly urged the election of the entire Republican ticket.

At the close of the meeting, a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club was organized, and a large number of names enrolled.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

The following appointments for meetings have been for this evening:

Gen. Sank, the distinguished German orator, who arrived in the city yesterday, will speak this evening to the Germans of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, at the corner of Beaver avenue and Locust streets.

A meeting will be held at Mansfield, to be addressed by Messrs. Rogers, McCleary, Bigham and Fleming.

The Republicans of Belleview will be addressed this evening at the Belleview school house.

A mass meeting was held on Friday evening last, in West Elizabeth, which, from the number of citizens present, and the enthusiasm manifested, gives every assurance that the Republicans in that vicinity are rapidly organizing.

The meeting was called to order by J. P. Vance, Esq., and an organization effected as follows: President—J. Sheaf. Vice Presidents—Thomas Brickerton, Alfred O'Neil, John F. Blair and Belam Grimes. Secretaries—Joseph Nesbit, A. Rose, H. W. Williams.

Hon. Thomas Howard was then introduced and in an able and effective manner logically argued the great issues of the day.

The next speaker was Joseph N. Barmaker, Esq., who received the close attention of the audience, his address, and frequently received the warmest applause.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Monongahela city, was next called for, and in a speech of an hour's length spoke in his usual forcible and eloquent manner of the opposing candidates, the reasons for supporting Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, and the financial success of the government under the present administration.

John C. Newmeyer, Esq., then addressed the meeting in a manner that elicited the plaudits of the audience, and closed by calling for three cheers to give three cheers for the entire national and State ticket, which were accordingly given with a will.

The residence of Esq. Vance, where the meeting was held, was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and everything looking towards the comfort of the audience was observed. The Walton silver band was present and discoursed some "eloquent music" during the exercises.

The citizens certainly deserve credit for this large and well organized meeting.

FOURTH WARD CLUB, ALLEGHENY.

Last evening, an adjourned meeting of the Fourth ward Allegheny club was held in the rooms of the Union Republican club, corner of Federal street and South Diamond. There was a large attendance and much interest manifested.

The meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, after which the following permanent officers were elected: President, Wm. Hamilton; Secretary, Peter Walter, Jr.; Treasurer, J. C. Patterson.

The following committees were then appointed: Committee to procure Uniforms and Equipments—John Myer, Wm. Barker, John Bell and Wm. Dalzell. Committee on Hall—Peter Walter, Jr., J. Hartley, Jr., Wm. Barker, Wm. Bigelow and Phil. Ging. Committee on Finance—J. C. Patterson, Jno. Myler, Hugh McNeil, Peter Riesick and Geo. Tomlinson.

An opportunity was now given to any present who wished to join the club, when about one hundred names were enrolled. The following officers were elected: Captain—E. B. Dalzell. First Lieutenant—Robert M. Blair. Second Lieutenant—Jas. Archibald. The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of Republicans was held in the Thirteenth ward last evening, for the purpose of organizing a marching club. Order was called by Mr. Thomas B. Culley, and a permanent organization effected by the election of Peter L. Duff as President; M. W. Lewis as Vice President, and W. S. McCutcheon and Crosby Gray as Secretaries. Mr. Duff, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks. also did Robert Arthurs, Esq. Seventy-five names were signed to the roll, and further meetings are called for Thursday evening, to adopt uniforms, &c.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending August 18, 1872, as reported by Dr. Guy McCandless, physician of the Board of Health: Accidental, 1; drowning, 4; asthma, 1; bronchitis, chronic, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 4; congestion, 1; congestion of brain, 1; diarrhœa, 2; disease of brain, 1; disease of heart, 1; disease of mesentery, 1; fever, scarlet, 2; fever, typhoid, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; inflammation of womb, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, 5; natural causes, 1; old age, 3; paralysis, 1; poison, 1; premature birth, 2; teething, 1; uræmia, 1; whooping cough, 2; still births, 2. Of the above there were under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 5, 14; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1; from 90 to 100, 1. Males, 35; females, 22. White, 67; colored, 0. Total, 67.

Marshall's Speech.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the report of Thomas M. Marshall's speech, as given in the *Post*, his language occurs:

"Wilson was candidate for Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, and was three times defeated."

Mr. Marshall has either made a willful misstatement or is not familiar with the political history of Mr. Wilson. By reference to the *Boston Almanac* of 1852 and 1854 (and I presume Mr. M. will accept Greeley as good authority) it will be found that Mr. Wilson was the *Free Soil* candidate for Governor—Washburn (Whig) having been elected in 1853 and Gardiner (Know-Nothing) in 1854. H.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

AN alarm was sounded about noon yesterday from box No. 57 in Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, caused by the burning out of a chimney.

A MAN named John Caldwell fell through a hatchway on Penn street, near Hand, last evening, and was quite severely injured.

CHIEF CLARK established a rogue's gallery last evening in his office. The gallery contains the photographs of about one hundred of the worst characters.

THOMAS ARCHBALD yesterday made information against his wife, Ella Archbald, before Mayor Callow, for keeping a disorderly house. A warrant was issued.

JAMES TART, charged with indecent assault upon Mrs. Mary Trevlee, was a rested yesterday by the police. Alderman McMasters held him to bail in the sum of $500 for trial.

THOMAS *alias* "Banjo" Bills died Sunday morning at Soho, from injuries received from a fall on Saturday. He was engaged in roofing a house, and unfortunately fell to the ground. He was about thirty-seven years of age.

A FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, driven by a man named Geo. Weigart, collided about half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon on Sixth street with car No. 32, of the Western avenue line, completely demolishing one corner of the rear platform.

THE Pittsburgh Locomotive Works are now building fifteen engines for the Connellsville Railroad, the same number for the Pan Handle, twelve for the new low grade route of the Allegheny Valley, and three for the Texas Pacific Railroad.

BERNARD MELKINS, charge with mayhem, in hitting a man named Edward Burke during a quarrel in the vicinity of the point, was yesterday held to bail by Mayor Blackmore for his appearance at Court.

IN the race at Oakland Park yesterday four horses were entered, for a 2:40 class, viz: Jay Bird, by Mr. Littell, H. Miller and C. G. Blume. Mr. Hugh's mare "Blue Ridge" won handsomely, his best time being 2:37.

THEODORE P. WILKES, hailing from Fayette county, challenged Alderman McMasters, Justice E. Remington, with obtaining fifty dollars under false pretenses, yesterday morning, in which transaction it is alleged that yesterday had to bail for court. The latter gave a check on a bank in which he had no funds.

THE bone throwing phalanx of the Sixth ward Grant and Wilson club made their *debut* last evening and gave quite a fine appearance. There were about eighty men in the ranks, and they marched through Cherokee, Madison; Camelia, Cairo. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati. The Cherokee has been repaired and strengthened, and is loading for New Orleans.

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CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Remonstrances, and Ordinances—The Railroad Ordinance—The Point Property—Mayor's Clerk—Apportionment—Police—Streets and Sewers, Etc.

A regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

Council convened at two o'clock, Dr. A. H. Gross in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Petitions for gas lamps on Shady Lane, sewer on Pasture street, paving and grading of Herron avenue, for a resurvey of Butler street, gas lamps on Highland avenue, water pipe on Station street, for water pipe on Fourteenth street, for erection of a bridge across Four Mile run, for opening and grading of Wilmot street, for opening and grading of Greenfield avenue, petition of Sylvan avenue. Referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Jones, an ordinance for grading and paving Herron avenue. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Donnelly, a resolution to rescinds the action of Council in the matter of a survey of Butler street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Burgwin, an ordinance for grading Wilmot street. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Greenfield avenue. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Also, for grading Greenfield avenue. Passed to second reading.

Also, an ordinance for opening of Sylvan avenue. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Also, an ordinance for the grading of Sylvan avenue. Passed to a second reading.

Mr. Phillips presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance for grading and paving Seventh avenue. Also an ordinance for grading and paving Seventh street from Penn street to Allegheny Valley Railroad track. The above ordinances were passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Riddell presented a communication from the Controller, giving a statement of the finances of the city for the past seven months, ending August 1st, received and filed. Also a communication from the Controller asking authority to certify warrants in favor of several parties for overpaid assessments. Also, a communication asking permission to transfer to certain appropriations from appropriation No. 8, gas lighting. On motion the Controller was authorized to make the transfer.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Roads, presented the report of the Committee. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance for a sewer on Seneca street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for a three feet sewer on Forbes street. Passed finally under the rules.

The chairman read a communication from the Fire Commission relative to the extension of the fire alarm on the South Side. Received and filed.

Also, a communication relative to the repairing of Cherry alley, referring Councils to the act of Assembly relating to paving streets, and to the act directing the Board of Viewers to report to Councils on the matter. Passed.

Also, bill of Recorder Hunter, for recording ordinances, &c., of $376. Bill received and filed and warrant ordered for the amount.

Mr. E. P. Jones, from the Joint Committee, presented the following bills and ordinance, which provides for the vacation of a number of alleys in the Fourteenth ward, viz: Road once laid over until the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform can examine into the facts, as they were unfavorable.

Mr. Watson, Mr. Sims, Mr. Barr and Mr. Hare stated that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the police, from time to time, and the Police Committee had acted only under instruction from Councils. Ordinances had been passed by Councils to regulate what Councils had done.

Mr. Negley's motion to lay over, until the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was presented, was agreed to.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance to straighten Mulberry alley, from Sixteenth to Seventh streets. Passed.

Ordinance for a sewer on Butler street, from Portieth to Forty-eighth street. Laid over until next meeting.

Ordinance for brick sewer on Butler street and Penn avenue was laid on the table.

Ordinance for grading and paving School alley—passed.

Ordinance for eighteen inch pipe sewer on Beach alley. Passed.

Ordinance for three feet brick sewer on Diamond, Liberty and Fourth streets. Passed.

Ordinance to change the name of Fisk street to Shaw street. Laid over until next meeting.

Ordinance to open Orr alley to Dinwiddie street. Pending at adjournment.

The resolution passed in Select to curtain the windows of the chamber, and also to construct a wooden platform in front of City Hall, was laid on the table in the Common branch.

No other business of Select Council was concurred in.

DECLARATION OF COLORED MINISTERS.

Action of the Allegheny Conference of the African M. E. Church—The Republican Party the Hope of the Colored Race.

The Allegheny Annual Conference of the African M. E. Zion Church in America convened in Washington, Pa., August 14, 1872, Bishop Bishop J. J. Moore presiding, associated with the Right Rev. J. J. Clinton, of the First Episcopal District. The session was opened by the usual ceremonies, conducted by Bishop Moore and Elder J. Armstrong, after which the Conference elected its secretaries. The roll of membership being called, quite a number of the ministers were present. After completing its work of five days' session, it adjourned to meet at Akron, Ohio, in July, 1873.

ACTION ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

During the session a committee, consisting of Messrs. D. B. Mathews, J. Armstrong and W. T. Biddie, was appointed to prepare a paper on "The State of the Country." The following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas, The political situation in a state of great excitement relative to the future prospect of its property and lives;

Whereas, We, as a church, and as American citizens, are greatly interested in regard to that party in power that shall control our destinies, that demand equality and justice for all men, irrespective of race, color or condition. And as the only one political party in this country has practically demonstrated true sympathy with the great fundamental principles of our Republic, which secures equal rights to all men; therefore, we feel that any and every effort to defeat that party, from former friends or foes, will seriously endanger the interests of the nation and sadly hinder the progress of our race in its struggle upward and onward; we regret with painful contemplation that our race esteemed, true and tried friend, Hon. Charles Sumner, has for some cause best known to himself taken a political course adverse to the party that has hitherto pronounced to be right, and which party we believe to be the party of right—for if the party is not right, then Mr. Sumner is also at least wrong in vindicating the principles to which it is pledged;

Resolved, By this body of Christian Ministers, that the scheme entered into by the Liberal Republican party to defeat the election of U. S. Grant, in the Presidential election, and destroy the Republican party, is a plan or scheme that will entrap the colored race in this country in the fearful pit of human degradation, from which we are just emerging.

Resolved, That we look upon Horace Greeley and his votaries as deluding sycophants, or misguided victims, who seek honors and emoluments among those whom they have heretofore abhorred in the extreme.

Resolved, That we believe that our future prosperity and elevation as a race depend much upon our firm reliance on the Almighty arm of the King of Kings, in connection with our integrity and fidelity to the Republican party; and

Resolved, That we, as a body of Christian ministers, pledge our support to the party of Right (the Republican party). We pledge ourselves, not as politicians, but as the defenders of our race and the interest of the nation.

Resolved, That we severely condemn every colored man who may be found endeavoring to seduce or misguide the unintelligent portion of our people to go against their interest, and brand all such men as traitors to their race.

Resolved, That we recognize a bold and unflinching friend in the person of President U. S. Grant; and will use whatever amount of influence we exert to secure his re-election.

Where Is It?

An evening paper yesterday stated that there were two envelopes at the office of Alderman McMasters, containing $500 each to bet that Buckalew would be elected Governor, and last evening a gentleman called at the Alderman's office prepared to take the $1,000, but there was but $500